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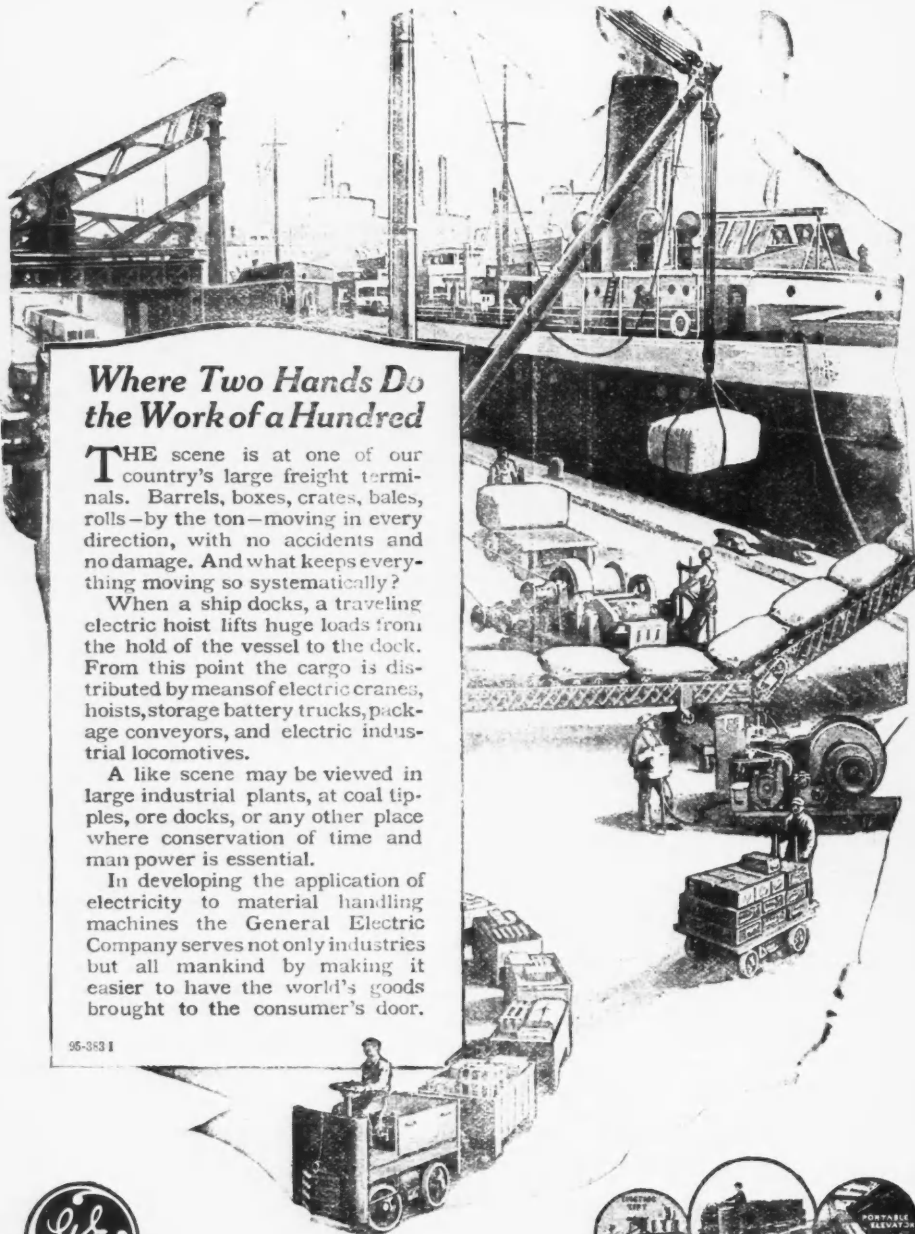
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THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN



FEBRUARY

FARMERS' WEEK



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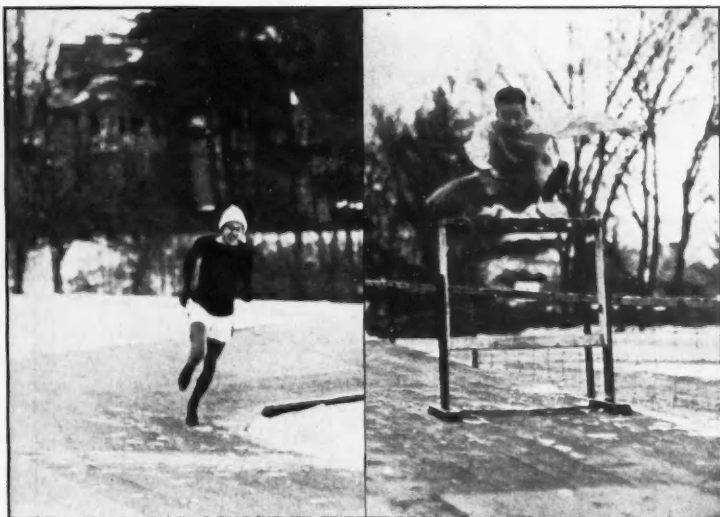


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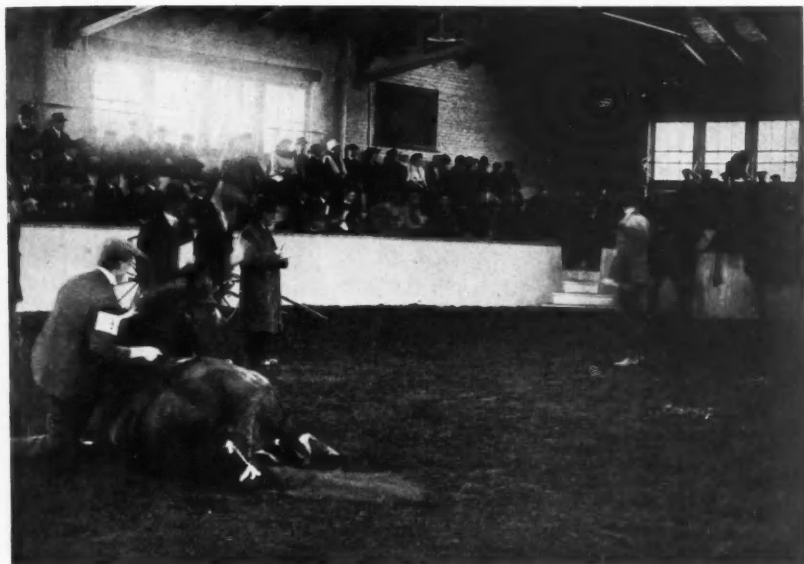
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Introduction to Our Authors

February, 1921

M. V. ATWOOD

Assistant Professor Atwood gives us a "close-up" view into the process of publishing the bulletins and news items which do so much to further the agricultural interests of our state, tracing the procedure from the time the copy is edited until the finished product reaches the reading public.

H. H. WHETZEL

Professor Whetzel's article on dusting is based upon a careful review of all the available experimental data published in this country, together with his intimate knowledge of what has been and is being done in dusting thruout the country, both among investigators and practical growers.

G. W. HERRICK

Investigation of the apple maggot has been carried on at Cornell more or less intermittently since 1910. Professor Herrick now offers the final results of all the investigations except the ones on dusting, these being still in progress. He concludes that the maggot can be controlled by spraying, and by picking up and destroying the diseased fallen fruit.

MARK GRAVES

Mr. Graves' article ought to be of especial interest to those farmers who must make New York State income tax returns. Who must pay, amendments to the present law, and how to determine gross income, are some of the questions answered in this article.

A. J. LAMOUREAUX

Mr. Lamoureux reminisces about conditions of the Cornell of the '70s in a pleasing way, giving us a picture of the campus as it was when the University was first founded. He makes us realize the tremendous amount of work required to bring our campus to its present "park-like" aspect.

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To Our Greatest Farmer

Isaac Phillips Roberts

Kindly and strong, resolved and confident,
He came when called, an enterprise to guide
On soil unbroken and on faith untried,
To match his will and laudable intent
With unbelief: the scoffer oft' decried
That lofty trust that carried him unbent
Thru years of toil and ranks belligerent
To fair success, both just and dignified.
'Tis true the future he prophetic told
Has come to pass, and all triumphantly
His worthy name is lastingly enscrolled
With grateful hearts, and he shall ever be
Our Greatest Farmer, honored long and well
By loyal sons, the men of Old Cornell!

William Prindle Alexander '17.

The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life—Plant, Animal, Human

VOLUME XVIII

ITHACA, N. Y., FEBRUARY, 1921

Number 5

Teaching Type How to Till

The College and Uncle Sam's Mail Work Together for the Farmer

BY M. V. ATWOOD

Assistant Professor of Extension and Assistant Chief of Publications at Cornell University

THE familiar old grey horse stops at your gate. The man in the equally familiar—and probably shabby—old buggy with comfortably sagging springs leans out and tucks a handful of envelopes and newspapers into your mail box. "Giddap," he clucks, and by the time you are out of the house and shuffling the mail thru your fingers your rural mail carrier is on his way to the next farm.

Included in the mail the carrier has brought you—and how welcome are the visits of the mail man only the farmer knows—perhaps there is a brown envelope, bearing no postage stamp, but bringing to you a bulletin from the State College of Agriculture at Cornell. If the day happens to be Thursday or Friday, no doubt you find also a copy of your local weekly—at least you should, for no person is worth quite so much to his community if he is not a regular subscriber to his home paper. As you hurriedly glance down the newspaper columns on your way back to the house, the chances are your eye catches some homely little paragraphs about farming or homemaking, sandwiched in with the "locals," or under a heading "agri-graphs" or "homespun yarn," or maybe

it is a longer article about the importance of testing seed corn, quoting the college of agriculture as authority.

Bulletin and newspaper items are part of the service the college of agriculture is rendering to you. The bulletins are a service direct to you. The news items constitute a service to your local editor; as the interest in farming has increased, the editors have seen they should devote more space to agricultural matters, and it has become the college's duty to furnish authoritative material.

How the bulletin and newspaper item find their way from someone's head at the college into your mail box is the record of an interesting journey which involves the services of several scores of persons.

First of all, there is the man or woman who writes the bulletin and news item. Then there are the editors who arrange and edit them, the printers who print them, the girls who address and "stuff" the envelopes with the bulletins, and even Uncle Sam plays his part by bringing the bulletin and newspaper to your mail box.

In a general way, you see, the procedure for bulletins and news items is the same. When you get to the details,

it is quite different, for bulletins and news items differ materially in style and purpose.

Let's look at the journey of the bulletin for just a minute. The needs of the situation may require that a publication should be prepared on the better sires campaign, let us say. A member of the faculty of the department of animal husbandry undertakes the task, gets his material together, and writes his manuscript. It may consist of a dozen, or fifty, or a hundred typewritten pages—and usually the fewer pages the more effective the bulletin will be. He also assembles his photographs and drawings; and good pictures are a mighty important part of any bulletin.

When the manuscript and pictures are ready, they go to the publications committee, consisting of the dean and the three vice-deans, who decide whether the bulletin is adequate for its purpose. Once approved—and by no means do all the bulletins which are written get to the printers—it goes to the assistant editor, who carefully goes over the manuscript, not to distort and change the author's style, as editors are sometimes accused of doing, but to eliminate inconsistencies, smooth up the sentences, make the capitalization and punctuation conform to the style adopted by Professor Bristow Adams, the college editor-in-chief.

The edited manuscript is then sent, with the pictures, to the state printers in Albany, who set it up in type and have engravings made of the illustrations. Back the bulletin comes to the college, now roughly printed on long sheets of paper called galley proofs, each sheet two or three times as long as a page in the bulletin will be, and with wide margins. This proof is compared with the manuscript and corrections or changes made. The printer has sent a second set of proofs and these are now cut up and pasted into what is called a "dummy", which becomes a kind of scrap book showing just what type matter and pictures are to go on each page of the completed bulletin.

Back the corrected proof and dummy

go to the printers at Albany. But not yet is the bulletin ready to print, for all the corrections indicated have to be made by the printers, the type and pictures arranged as indicated in the dummy, and these page proofs returned to the college for a final reading. These corrected, the editor returns them to Albany and orders the printers to go ahead and print; the bulletin is "released," as we say.

But how many copies shall the printer print? That depends on the bulletin. Each month the members of the publications committee are supplied with a report giving the numbers of names on all the college mailing lists; on January 1, 1921, the total was 127,610. But of course not every bulletin goes to every name on the list. All home economics bulletins go to a list of names which, on January 1, numbered 67,164, in addition to libraries, farm bureaus, and other smaller lists, to which all publications are sent. The farm list, on the other hand, is classified by subjects, so that if a man is interested only in bees he will receive only publications on bees. How it is possible to sort out the names of persons who want only bee bulletins from all the 23,744 names on the farm list is itself an interesting mechanical achievement.

But the publications committee must authorize more than enough bulletins to cover the designated mailing list, for every year the college receives thousands of letters, postal cards, and telegrams asking for specific bulletins. During 1920, 28,736 communications of this kind were received, and 241,342 bulletins were sent in response. The total number of bulletins distributed in all ways was 1,314,779. An estimate must therefore be made of the probable demand for publications for several years to come. When E. W. Lenders, manager of "Princess Wenona's Western Show, featuring Princess Wenona, the World's Greatest Horseback Rifle Shot," writes in on a letterhead crowded with so many pictures of howling Indians that there is hardly room for his request, for a copy of Bulletin 37 on feeding chickens, he

must not be disappointed; and he was not, I am glad to say, for I have his letter before me as I write, carrying the rubber stamped date which shows he was sent his chicken bulletin on October 18,

the mails free of charge—are addressed from metal plates by machines at the rate of a thousand and more an hour. In the addressing room stand eight big cabinets, containing drawers of little



"The girls in the mailing room live and work together like a big family and there is usually a long list of persons who want employment there"

1920, the same day his letter was received.

Editions of popular publications vary from 10,000 to 100,000 copies.

A few weeks after the bulletin has been released—if the printers are rushed with the work they do for 184 other state institutions, besides the legislature, it may be months—the bulletins are shipped in iron-bound wooden boxes about the size of a salesman's trunk. The larger editions will require as many as sixty cases, weighing in all several tons.

When the first case reaches the college mailing room, the bulletin is ready to begin serving the people of the state—the sole reason for its publication.

Envelopes bearing the frank—for Uncle Sam carries these bulletins thru

plates, each plate bearing the embossed name and address of a person who wants to receive the college bulletins. The plates are arranged according to eleven routes going out from the Ithaca post-office. Keeping these lists in order, making changes, corrections, and additions occupy most of the time of two girls. A machine, not unlike those in railroad stations from which you obtain an embossed metal name plate for your suit case, is used to make these address plates. As the envelopes are addressed, they are packed in crates, in the same order in which they were addressed, and taken to the mailing room. Here girls insert the bulletins in the envelopes, tie the filled envelopes into bundles to con-

(Continued on page 274)

"Get Up and Dust"

Fruit Growers Must Consider the Call

BY H. H. WHETZEL

Professor of Plant Pathology at Cornell University

"GET up and dust" bids fair to displace the headline "Let us spray" frequently found at the top of spray calendars. Despite the rumors that ramble forth each autumn to the effect that dusting is a failure, more New York State growers buy dusters each succeeding spring, interest in the subject refuses to subside, and the demand for information on dusting machinery, dust mixtures, and best methods of application grows apace.

Cornell started investigations on the dusting of apples for the control of apple scab and codling moth in 1912, and for four years got consistently favorable results in the experimental work which was then discontinued. Michigan and Illinois took up the work in 1915, and Nova Scotia in 1916. The following year Virginia and West Virginia got into the experimental dusting game. Sometime during this period dusting work was begun by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, but they have published little or nothing of their results. Georgia began peach dusting experiments in 1914 and has continued the work since. Several other state experiment stations, including those of New Jersey and Maryland, have done more or less peach dusting.

A careful review of all the published data available up to the close of 1919 shows that on the average finely ground sulfur and arsenate of lead (90-10) applied as a dust has given just as good control of apple scab and codling moth as has the standard lime-sulfur-lead spray. Fifteen comparable experiments conducted during the years 1912-1919 in New York, Illinois, Michigan, and Nova Scotia gave as follows (figures are percentages): on the check (unsprayed) trees, 56 scabby, 21 wormy, and 22 sound fruit; spraying gave 15 scabby, 5 wormy, and 73 sound fruit, while dust-

ing gave 15 scabby, 4 wormy, and 75 sound fruit (decimals omitted).

Dusting peaches is generally conceded to be very satisfactory for scab, also for brown rot, except perhaps in the south in seasons like the past two when the disease is exceptionally severe. But spraying, also, seems to fail pretty generally under those conditions. So far as the published data goes, curculio seems to be as well controlled by one as by the other.

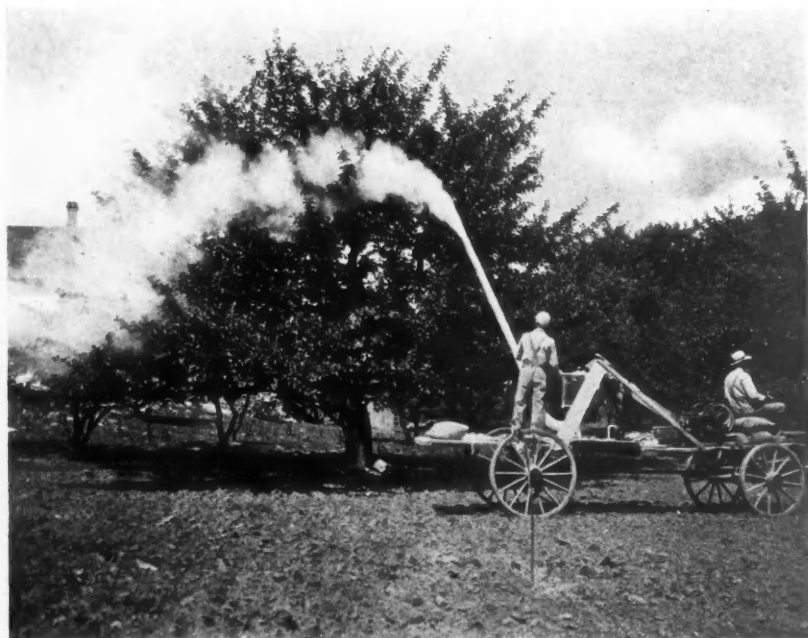
Results for 1920 are not generally available but one may confidently predict that they will be in line with those of previous years. In short, further argument on the relative efficiency of dust and spray may be dispensed with and our attention directed to some of the problems involved in the development and perfection of this new method of applying fungicides and insecticides.

What is the matter with dusting, then? Well, the principal thing seems to be that it isn't perfect, the same thing that is wrong with spraying. If spraying were entirely effective and wholly satisfactory, dusting would not have had a look in. It is just because dusting has several very distinct and apparent advantages over spraying that it is crowding the old stand-by off the place. It is more rapid by five to fifteen times. It does away with the heavy water haul, the mussy job of mixing, the bursting of hose and other trifles incident to high pressure pumps and equipment. It greatly shortens an unpopular job at a very busy season. It enables the grower to make the applications at just the right time, and that is its most important advantage after all.

But that's not answering the question: What is the matter with it? Well, its faults are growing fewer every year and are all subject to correction to a greater or less degree, just as have been the

faults of spraying. Dusting requires for best work a relatively quiet atmosphere, yet some successful growers dust even in a rather strong breeze. Very early in the morning, say four to eight, seems to be the best time, unless one will dust

demanding it. Last spring the State Legislature made a special appropriation to the State Experiment Station to investigate his new method and these new materials. Professor Parrot is devoting much time to a study of contact dusts,



"It is just because dusting has several very distinct and apparent advantages over spraying that it is crowding the old stand-by off the place. It is more rapid by five to fifteen times"

during the night, the custom of a large grower in Michigan. He says that night is the only time to dust; he can see to do a better job. Sounds strange, but it is probably true.

Another thing urged against dusting is the lack of contact dusts for aphids, red bug, San Jose scale, and other sucking insects. Judging from talks with growers there doesn't seem to be a wholly satisfactory spray for these insects. I can't say, not being an entomologist. Judging from such evidence as I can get, the new nicotine sulfate-sulfur dust is a promising possibility for use against many of these sucking pests. In any case an effective contact dust will be developed, for the growers are

and the grower who dusts may expect new information and assistance on the insect side of the dusting problem.

It is generally held that sulfur, whether dry or in the form of liquid lime sulfur, cannot be safely or effectively used on certain crops, potatoes for example. Copper in the form of bordeaux mixture has long been the standard fungicide for potatoes and many other crops. It was promptly urged by the opponents of dusting that it could not go because we had no effective copper containing dust. But while they were emphasizing this obstacle, an energetic investigator, G. E. Sanders, up in Nova Scotia, was devising and perfecting a copper-lime dust to take the

place of the liquid bordeaux so generally used in the apple orchards up there. They tried lime sulfur some years ago but found it causes a dropping of the fruit on some varieties and so went back generally to bordeaux. Sanders reports that this season they got excellent results with his new dust on their apples. They avoid the russetting effect of the copper by substituting the sulfur-lead dust for the calyx application.

This new dust consists of dehydrated, finely ground copper sulfate mixed with hydrated lime: the simple ingredients of bordeaux mixture without water! This mixture is dusted on the trees and nature furnishes the water in the form of rain or dew. No, it doesn't all wash off, for it controls the diseases. It could not do this if it were readily washed away.

Sanders adds arsenate of lime for the worms. His apple formula is 10 lbs. dehydrated copper sulfate, 5 lbs. calcium arsenate and 85 lbs. hydrated lime. He says 50 lbs. will properly cover an acre of twenty-year-old apple trees once over.

Sanders tried out his dust three years ago on potatoes and got most promising control of late blight. He has gotten similar results each season since. Last season we tested this Sanders' dust on potatoes in five localities in this state and the results are very promising. The potato formula recommended by Sanders and used by us is 15 lbs. dehydrated copper sulfate and 85 lbs. hydrated lime. When bugs are to be killed, replace 8 lbs. of lime with 8 lbs. of calcium arsenate. Increases of as much as 150 bushels and more on an acre were obtained with dust in some of our experiments this past season. In some cases spraying gave somewhat better results than the dust, while in other experiments the dust ran ahead. About 50 lbs. of dust an acre an application are required to properly cover potato tops. No more applications of dust than of spray should be necessary. Some improvements in potato dusting machinery and possibly in the dust formula should enable the grower to get as good

or better results with dust as are obtained on the average with spraying.

Very satisfactory control of celery blights has resulted in one of our field laboratories by dusting with the Sanders' mixture and also with one of the commercial bordeaux dusts. The Sanders' Copper-lime dust should not be confused with the commercial bordeaux dusts. The relative value of bordeaux dusts are yet to be determined experimentally.

Perhaps no alleged fault of dusting has been more flourished by the timid than has that of cost. It is quite true that at present the dusting materials required to dust an acre cost more than the spray materials required for the same area; but what of it? The time and labor saved will more than offset the difference in costs of material, especially if one reckons, as one should, the investment value of the time saved. What will that time and labor applied to some other crop pay in returns? Moreover, there is the value of timeliness of application, hard to calculate, but worth many dollars to the grower every season. When one has only two days in which to make a given application, and it takes four days to get over the orchard with the spray rig, one either sprays one-half the trees or wastes two days of time, labor, and materials going over the others when it is too late to protect them. A few hours with the duster would have given all the trees protection and at just the right time. When you figure the relative costs of the two methods do not forget the saved time and labor, and the value of timely application. A good duster costs no more than a good sprayer, and it will undoubtedly last longer and with less repair.

I was told last year that New York growers were abandoning dusting, yet a canvass of some two hundred and twenty-five duster owners in the state, 50 per cent of whom replied, showed that over 95 per cent would dust again in 1920.

Who is it, then, that knocks dusting? My own experience has been that it is



"Dusting requires for best work a relatively quiet atmosphere"

the experimenter or the grower who has never dusted, or who has failed to get results the first or second time he tried it. Almost without exception, investigators and growers who have stuck to it for several seasons have been successful.

Dusting is a live problem today. All the evidence indicates that it will generally replace spraying if we but give it the consideration and assistance due every forward step in agricultural pro-

gress. The application of insecticides and fungicides in dry form can be generally accomplished.

The words of Herbert Kauffman in a recent McClure's might well have been applied to the present dusting outlook: "Folks who discount possibility aren't capable of estimating it. History invariably turns the laugh on doubt: Progress always confounds ill prediction. Pessimism is a false project—don't listen to the liar."

Getting Rid of that Apple Maggot

Apple Growers Can Eliminate an all too Common Enemy

BY G. W. HERRICK

Professor of Entomology at Cornell University

IT is probably safe to say that the apple maggot is found in every county in New York State in which apples are grown. It is, however, more abundant and injurious in some regions of the State than in others. The regions

Early and late summer varieties are perhaps the most likely to be infested, but winter apples such as the Northern Spy, the Rhode Island Greening, and the Baldwin seem to be increasingly subject to injury.

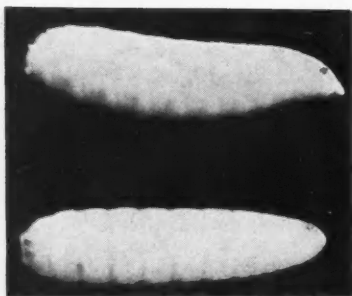


Fig. 1. Enlarged lateral and dorsal views of full grown apple-maggots

of most severe infestation appear to be the Lake Champlain district, including Clinton County and some of Essex County, and the Hudson River Valley district from Kinderhook south to Poughkeepsie, at least. The maggot is rarely reported by growers in the western Lake Ontario district, and when found there it is generally confined to isolated trees in gardens and back yards. Along the eastern shore of Lake Ontario, however, in Oswego and Jefferson Counties, and in parts of St. Lawrence County, it is fairly common and decidedly injurious.

More than seventy varieties of apples have been reported as subject to attack by the apple maggot. The commoner varieties which the writer has found infested during the past few years in New York State are as follows: Red Astrachan, Early Harvest, Maiden Blush, Primate, Alexander, Pumpkin Sweet, Tolman Sweet, Fameuse, McIntosh, Rhode Island Greening, Oldenburg, Northern Spy, Baldwin, Tompkins King.

The maggot, which causes the principal injury to apples, is white or cream-colored, pointed at the anterior end, about one-third of an inch in length when full-grown, and a little larger than the lead of a pencil (fig. 1). The parent fly is slightly smaller than a house fly, and is blackish in color with three or four white lines across the abdomen. The head and the legs are yellowish, and each wing is marked with four dark bands which form a pattern resembling, as one writer has suggested, the form of a turkey (fig. 2).

The flies have very characteristic habits of feeding. They have sucking mouth-parts in the form of a proboscis which they can extend and retract at will. When the flies are present on a tree they are rather constantly feeding from the surfaces of the apples. A fly will extend its proboscis and send out a bit of saliva, apparently to moisten and dissolve the minute bits of materials found on the skin of the fruit. When the bits of food have been dissolved, the fly evidently sucks them up into the mouth. Thus it comes about that these flies may cause their own deaths by sucking up particles of poison from the fruit of trees that have been sprayed. It is undoubtedly due to these very characteristic feeding habits that spraying with poison baits has been so successful in controlling the flies.

Injuries to the apple are caused by both the flies and the maggots, but principally by the latter. The flies, in depositing their eggs, produce dimples, or small depressions, on the sur-

face of the fruit. At the bottom of each depression, or dimple, is a tiny dark speck, the point where the egg was actually inserted beneath the skin. A badly infested apple may have the surface nearly covered with dimples, and as growth takes place the apple is likely to become somewhat deformed, or knobby. As soon as the maggots hatch from the eggs, each one begins to tunnel in the tissue of the apple just beneath the skin. In light-colored apples the burrows may show through the skin as a dark, winding line, which has been likened to a railroad. Thus the pest has received the name "railroad worm." Badly infested apples often develop brownish spots on the outside, due to decay following injuries caused by the maggots. As the maggots grow they tunnel through the fruit, causing the tissues to turn brown and decay and the apples to drop.

The flies will appear in average years during the latter part of June and first part of July, and in from one to two weeks will begin to deposit eggs in the apples. It seems certain that the flies attack the early varieties first, timing their egg-laying in accordance with the mellowness and aroma of the fruit.

The eggs hatch in from five to nine days and in early soft apples the maggots will become full-grown in two weeks. In hard, winter apples it may take the maggots from four to seven weeks to attain their growth. When full-grown each maggot goes into the ground to a depth of one or two inches and there changes to a brownish barrel-shaped object called a puparium. The puparium lies quietly in the soil until the following June or July, when the adult fly emerges, thus completing the life cycle.

Two main methods of controlling the injuries caused by the apple maggot are now recommended: (1) picking up and destroying the fallen fruit at frequent intervals, and (2) spraying the

infested trees with poison solutions.

Prior to 1912 the main recommendation for the control of the injuries caused by the apple maggot was to pick up and destroy the "drops." It seems evident that if all fallen fruit under infested trees is gathered and destroyed at frequent enough intervals throughout the season, and the process is persistently followed through several years, the maggot can be checked and held under control. Unfortunately, the larvae will mature much more quickly in some varieties than in others, and consequently will leave some varieties much sooner than others after the fruit has dropped.

It is recommended that the drops of the earliest and softest summer apples, like Early Harvest, should be collected twice a week; with other firmer varieties, like Red Astrachan, once a week; while with later harder varieties once in two weeks will suffice.

This method may be followed in the



Fig. 2. Natural and enlarged views of female apple-maggot fly

case of a few isolated trees, but it has never seemed practical in commercial orchards. It involves too much labor and care on the part of the grower.

A study of the habits of the flies led to the belief that they could be killed by applying an arsenical mixture to the

(Continued on page 276)

The Farmer's Share in the Income Tax

Showing Under What Conditions the Man on the Land Pays

BY MARK GRAVES

Director, New York State Income Tax Bureau

FIGURES just completed by the New York State Income Tax Bureau show total receipts of \$36,500,000 for the year 1920 in payment of the 1919 personal income tax. Over 800,000 returns were filed, and of this number better than one half a million residents and non-residents paid a tax running from one cent to almost a million dollars. A very generous share of these taxpayers were farmers, who paid promptly and made honest returns.

The attention of agriculturists is called to the number of important amendments to the law. One of the most popular, of course, is the extension of time in which to file returns, from March 15 to April 15. Under the Income Tax Law as passed, the time limit for paying both the federal and state tax was March 15th, which resulted in confusion and hardship for most taxpayers. The extension will give a thirty-day rest after paying the federal tax.

We expect considerable new revenue for 1920 from the 50,000 or more employees of railroads operating within the state who were exempted from payment of the 1919 tax through federal control and operation of the railroads. The exemption also applied to employees of the telephone and telegraph companies, and the American Railway Express Company. An audit has already been made of over 500,000 returns. Of this number refunds have been made to more than 11,000 persons, including a large percentage of exempt Army and Navy service men. The railroads and other corporations referred to have been returned to private ownership, and employees will have to pay the 1920 tax the same as everybody else.

Farmers as well as other taxpayers will be interested in knowing that we have refunded a large sum of money to persons who paid more income tax than

required by law. The Bureau urges individuals not to delay in filing their returns. It feels that they have already computed their accounts for the calendar year 1920, and that it will be an easy task to fill out a return with the figures fresh.

In order that the farmer may determine what tax he is to pay to the state he should first ascertain his gross income. He can do this by adding together all the income which he receives, such as proceeds of crops raised on the farm, profits made on the sale of farm property, or profits made from the sale of animals raised on the farm. There are certain receipts which the farmer receives which are not to be considered as taxable income, such as proceeds of life insurance policies, interest on bonds of the United States, New York State, or its cities, towns, or villages; salary received from the United States Government; money received as the result of Workmen's Compensation Acts.

From his gross income the farmer is allowed to deduct his ordinary business expenses such as labor, incidental repairs, insurance on his farm buildings, and taxes other than those for local improvements, or income taxes paid to the state and federal governments.

The matter of allowances for depreciation is of special interest. A farmer may claim depreciation on farm buildings other than dwellings. A commonly used rate of depreciation on a frame building is four per cent, on a brick building three per cent, and on a stone, steel, or concrete building one to two per cent. A deduction is allowed for depreciation on machinery, tools, fences, and also on live stock purchased for breeding, draft, or dairy purposes, but not for live stock purchased for resale, unless an inventory is used and they

(Continued on page 278)

"Let There Be Grass"

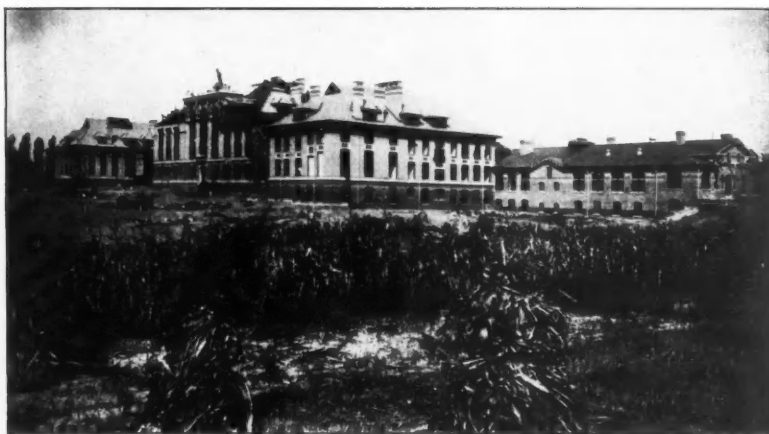
A Reminiscent Sketch of the Development of Cornell's Campus

BY A. J. LAMOUREUX

Reference Librarian, Agricultural College Library at Cornell University

A PROPOS of the Ezra Cornell commemoration exercises this year, and of the disposition of students to make sheep trails across the Campus in all directions, it may be of

of students engaged on grading the south approach to that bridge. Another small wooden bridge spanned the deep gully that crossed the roadway near the Sage Annex, and another deep gully



"The more fertile soil around the Ag College is responsible for the relatively rapid development of its campus"

interest to recall what the University grounds looked like at the outset and what has been done to improve and beautify them.

When the University was first opened there was no bridge across Cascadilla Creek at the head of College Avenue, and the professors and students living in the Cascadilla building had to descend to the creek bed on one side and scramble up the other. There was also a deep gully crossing the field where Sage College now stands which had to be negotiated in much the same way, and the projected University quadrangle was crossed by a number of them, large and small.

When I came here in 1870 a wooden bridge had recently been finished across Cascadilla Creek, and my first employment by the University was with a squad

passing between McGraw Hall and the South Building (now called Morrill Hall) had been sufficiently filled to make a narrow roadway and footpath. In great part the Campus was bare of trees, traversed by unsightly gullies, and cut up everywhere by grading operations. It was a bare hillside, partly denuded of soil by rains, littered by tumble-down stone fences and the waste of stone quarries below, and wide expanses of starved pasture land above cut into uneven parcels by rambling rail fences. The beauties of the site lay in its wonderful views out over the village, lake, and distant hills.

Since then the unsightly gullies have been filled, except some segments of the one passing near Sage College, the uneven surfaces graded and covered

(Continued on page 280)



UNDER THE READING LAMP

The American Home Diet

By E. V. McCollum, Professor of Chemical Hygiene, and Nina Simmonds, Instructor in Chemical Hygiene at Johns Hopkins University. Published by Frederick C. Mathews Company, Detroit.

The American Home Diet is especially adapted for the use of mothers and housewives, and takes up in an interesting manner many of the problems confronting anyone who has the task of feeding a group of people.

There is an interesting discussion of the relation the diet bears to the health of the individual, and the deficiency diseases due to a lack of essential substances in the diet. A diet composed of seeds, tubers, and meats has been found to be insufficient, it being necessary to add milk and green vegetables. Fruits, raw vegetables, and dairy products should be used in every dietary. The numerous ailments due to malnutrition are taken up and their causes discussed. The importance of teaching children to develop a normal appetite for wholesome foods is emphasized. Mothers should at least give as much attention to the feeding of their children as the farmer gives to his stock.

The dietary properties of the more important food stuffs are next discussed, as are the means of supplementing foods to meet the requirements of the body. Then come the methods of caring for food in the home, and the care which should be taken to avoid food poisoning. There is a complete discussion of the feeding of infants and small children, the necessity of an extensive use of milk, and the wisdom of training children to have good food habits.

The latter part of the book deals with the making of menus, giving illustrations of satisfactory and unsatisfactory menus. Then, in conclusion, is a com-

plete list of menus for every day in the year, and recipes to aid in their preparation. These menus are intended to be simple, yet attractive, to introduce a liberal use of milk and a somewhat less than common use of meat.

The American Home Diet is written in a very pleasing and readable manner. It has the most unusual characteristic of being vitally interesting at the same time that it imparts much information of benefit.

E. T. C.

The Rabbit Book

By F. L. Washburn, M.A., Professor of Economic Vertebrate Zoology at the University of Minnesota. J. B. Lippincott Company, Publishers, Philadelphia.

In this manual the author discusses the care of Belgian Hares, Flemish Giants, and other meat and fur producing rabbits. He points out the pleasures and profits to be derived from a small investment in rabbits at the present day. The demand for rabbit meat is continually increasing. This increased demand, coupled with a recent eighty per cent rise in the price of furs, is helping to place the rabbit industry on a sound economical basis. The stock is quite easily kept. Very little room is needed; a small garden or country place will suffice.

The care and management of the rabbitry, cleaning and disinfection, feeding, breeding, and other information necessary for solving the difficulties apt to be encountered by the beginner are presented in a simple and interesting way. Considerable attention is paid to the breed strains of domestic rabbits, score cards being used for each breed to enable the amateur to gain an idea of how an animal may approach perfect-

(Continued on page 282)



Farmers' Week and the Homemaker

Farmers' Week has come around again and one glance at the Homemakers' program shows that plans have been made for making it the best ever. Every problem which confronts the homemaker is taken up in some form, and chance for discussion is given. Besides members of the home economics staff there are several speakers representing various home interests.

One very interesting speaker will be Mrs. Vernon Kellogg, who will give an address on housekeeping in devastated areas. Mrs. Kellogg was associated with the Food Administration as a war worker, spent some time in Belgium during the German occupation, and was the only woman member of the Hoover Commission for the Relief of Belgium. Mary McCormick, State supervisor of the nutrition of school children, discusses the school lunch. The subject of health is covered by Miss Carro C. Croff, from the State Department of Health, and Miss E. E. Pierce, of the American Red Cross.

Cho Cho, the clown of the Child Health Organization of America, is to be present and is indeed a very important member of the conference. He will be of interest to adults as well as to children, to whom he teaches the lessons of health and right eating. Working together with Cho Cho the children realize that they must drink milk and eat eggs and green vegetables, and they quickly become interested in their progress toward perfect health.

Nor is the entire program in the hands of the grown ups. Under the supervision of Miss Nancy McNeal, specialist in junior project work, the children will show us how to prepare and serve a meal.

Another feature of the Week is the County Fair which Dom Econ students are to put on. They are to compete for premiums on clothing and cooked products which they will make. Altho conducted on a much smaller scale, Dom Econ's fair is to be similar to regular county fairs. The judges will be persons who have had experience in judging at other fairs, and they will give a public demonstration each day so that everyone may see upon what basis the premiums are awarded. There will also be a score card placed at the head of each group, showing the different points emphasized.

Exhibits Will Be Practical

For several years those in charge of county fairs have felt that the interest aroused in women's exhibits at these gatherings has not been satisfactory. An effort has been made to encourage better exhibits, to stimulate an added interest in household activities, to arouse friendly competition in the community, and to raise the standards of the household products of the community. To accomplish this it is possible that the premium lists for women's exhibits should be enlarged; the exhibits should consist of articles which are practical and generally within the ability of the average woman to produce. They should also be made of such interest and value that every woman may receive practical ideas for improving her standards by visiting the exhibit.

This year will mark Dom Econ's first attempt to produce a miniature county fair. Farmers' Week guests will be interested to see what domestic economy students can produce in an open competition of household skill.

THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN

FOUNDED 1903 INCORPORATED 1914

NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY

One of the Agricultural College Magazines, Associated; finances controlled by an incorporated board of professional and business men of which J. B. Taylor is president. The subscription rate is a dollar a year; published from October to June; single copies fifteen cents; advertising rates on application.

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ITHACA, N. Y., FEBRUARY, 1921

OFTENTIMES it seems superfluous to write special words of welcome to our Farmers' Week visitors. They know that their presence here is wholly desirable to all; the very invitation would seem to prove that. So we shall merely let the welcome be understood.

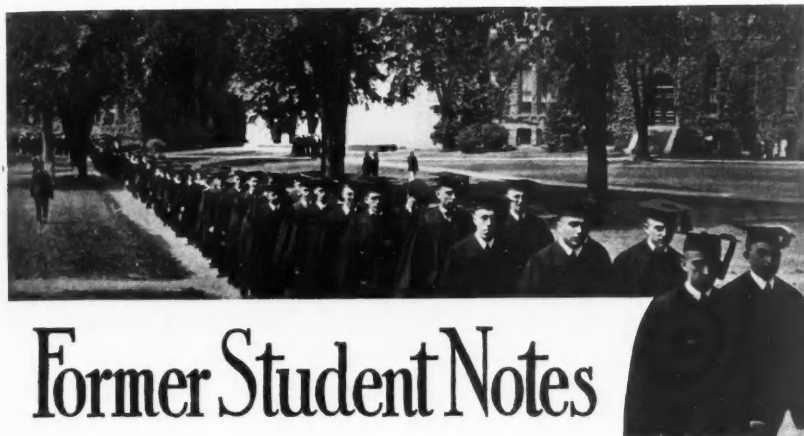
But all too often some of our visitors and others in the college community lose sight of the meaning and purpose of Farmers' Week. As Doctor Liberty Hyde Bailey once said, "It is not enough merely that we come together and discuss. The value of Farmers' Week lies in actually working things out." In attending the maze of lectures and demonstrations on practically every live rural topic there is a real danger that one may discuss only for the sake of discussion, failing to take away any definite ideas to work upon. Here again Doctor Bailey's words are of help:

"I do not expect that we can put into

operation all the suggestions that are made in a great convention like this. If we practice one fourth as much as we preach it will be well worth our while. Our preaching must always be in advance of our ideals. We work toward them as rapidly as we can; and as we work, the ideals still stand ahead of us and lead us on. With all the progress in the extension of physical power and resources of the human race, the range of the human mind shows greater extension. But the ability to perform is very limited. So many are the things to do that we feel the days to be growing shorter; but at least some of the ideas originating and crystallizing in this convention must be applied directly on the farms and in the rural neighborhoods, else the Week will be merely one of entertainment. Farmers' Week ought to function 365 days in the year."

PERHAPS one of the greatest values of Farmers' Week to the farmer is the opportunity afforded him to get away from his home farm and look at it from a distance. He is a good many fence posts away from it, so that things may very easily step forth into a new light, a perspective at first difficult of understanding. And if, for a few moments, he can dull his conscience enough to cease worrying about the way in which that rascally son is taking care of the calves, closing up the barn at night, and so on *ad libitum*, there is the likelihood that this change of perspective may garner for him much of vital and pertinent interest on providing for his home and his farm. The spoken exchange of ideas from individual to individual was the means of communication long before the necessity for bookshelves arose. That method still continues in good repute. It predominates all the Farmers' Week activities.

And altho we can no more gather around the old stove in the COUNTRYMAN office, we have plenty of good heat, enough chairs and desks to go 'round, and the heartiest of welcomes for all who care to come in and join us in session, subject never to be announced.



Former Student Notes

"Cornell This Way!"

In a few days after this number of the COUNTRYMAN reaches its readers, many of you former students will be starting for Farmers' Week, and we trust that none of you will miss the annual meeting and supper on Thursday. The Alumni Editor writes this page with the hope that upon reading it former students will start some mental processes to the end that our annual meeting may develop and organize a program of work for the next year which will initiate a new era in the history of the Association.

A short time ago I wrote letters to many former students asking them their opinions on continuing the program outlined last year by the committee which met at Ithaca and established working relations with the COUNTRYMAN. This program is in four parts, as follows:

1. Encouraging farm boys and girls to enter the College.
2. To encourage scholarship at the College.
3. To keep former students in touch with one another.
4. Exchange of high class products among former students.

I also inquired what other lines of work might be taken up. Most interest is indicated in the first and third parts of the program. I present several replies on these subjects herewith. The first is from a recent member of the staff:

"How much our alumni have done in this direction, I do not know, but think it safe to say of all alumni that the exercise of this privilege of picking their own successors they could and should make more intelligent and more personal than they do. More intelligent: It is not enough to urge a boy to go to college; it is necessary to see that the local high school fits him for college so far as it can and that he takes advantage of the preparation offered. Too many freshmen here are cruelly handicapped by the necessity of getting, in college, prerequisites which they should and might have had in preparatory school. More personal: Because it is a great thing for a boy newly come to college to have someone at home—someone outside the college—who knows the ropes and who will volunteer the 'pointers' which most freshmen are too bashful to ask for. A fellow townsman who knows the boy and the boy's family and the circumstances under which he will probably live and make a living can speak much more pertinently than any stranger faculty adviser.

"These two items, then—of keeping an eye on the local high school and on the individual boy after he enters Cornell—amplified as they will be by experience, are what I have to suggest."

A Bit of an Error

In writing my letters I carelessly omitted the words "and girls" from the first part of the program and a former student whose sex may be suspected replied with good reason:

"Under the heading of 'Encouraging farm boys to enter college' I would like to suggest that it be changed to 'Encouraging farm boys and girls to enter

college'. I think you will agree with me that it is just as desirable for the farm girl to have a college education as the farm boy.

"I do not know what plans you have to carry out this program, but I should think a statement or article setting forth what New York State College of Agriculture has to offer to farm boys and girls should appear at least once a year in every farm paper, including the Farm Bureau News. I find that many boys and girls do not know they can obtain an education so cheaply, and that the State has so much to offer them."

Interested in Each Other

Keeping former students in touch with each other interested more former students than any other project. I include three replies on this subject:

"I suppose it seems very selfish, but to me the main object which our annual meeting accomplishes is the opportunity for a real get-together time with the teaching staff which we might not (probably could not) enjoy in any other way, and also the chance to meet and mix with our other associates in college. I confess this does not present a very high ambition for our Alumni Association, and yet it is worth while to my notion, and helps to keep the bond of friendship that might otherwise be lost. The thought is partly expressed in item No. 3 in your letter to me, but it does not convey the warmth and cordiality which ought to go into the gathering, which makes us feel proud that we have such friends and co-workers, with whom it is a privilege to mingle at least once a year. Emphasize the 'Old Home Day' spirit of the occasion is what I have to suggest."

A second reply follows:

"Under the third part of the program—to keep former students in touch with one another—the only step which I can recommend is to see that each former student is a subscriber to the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN. Inasmuch as the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN is the official publication for the Alumni Association, it would seem desirable that all notices from former students be put in that paper."

A third answer stated:

"I believe, too, that we ought to encourage the organization of local Cornell Clubs in our small towns. I should not make these exclusively agricultural, altho they will probably be this in effect. If this is done, they should cer-

tainly be affiliated with the larger Cornell Clubs in the cities.

"There is a great deal of life in a lot of our former agricultural students and loyalty to the University. This was demonstrated in the recent Endowment Campaign. As a rule, they are not taken into the large Cornell Clubs in the cities and are out of touch with them. I think we ought to do something to remedy this. The question should at least be discussed."

Aside from advertising in the COUNTRYMAN some doubt is expressed by several former students of the advisability of developing exchange of products between former students. One former student says:

"I would not favor trying to develop any machinery for the exchange of high grade products among former students. I believe rather that our students should use regular state machinery which has been and is being set up. I think it might be worth while to put this question definitely on the program, namely, how to use present state buying and selling machinery to buy high grade supplies and to sell high class products."

In general the opinion is that we have enough old lines of effort to keep us occupied. One new project is suggested in the form of an "Alumni Bureau to which former students could send their suggestions concerning the teaching at the college. Such suggestions might be considered by an Alumni Committee and if found worthy, could be passed on to the Dean."

Another project was proposed in the December COUNTRYMAN, i. e., the support of the survey of rural schools which is being made in New York State.

Combine Effort With Ideas

The key note of our next annual meeting was sounded by another former student in these words:

"It also seems to me that what our association needs is not so much new ideas, but a personal effort on the part of all of us to assist in putting into execution the good ideas which have been suggested."

Not only effort is needed, but also such skillful organization as will place each project in the hands of a carefully selected committee to report at the following annual meeting.

Leland Ossian Howard, the new president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, is one of the most noted graduates of Cornell. He was born in Rockford, Illinois, but while he was still a boy his parents moved to Ithaca, where he finished his schooling and entered Cornell. He graduated with a B.S. degree in 1877, but remained for a year taking post-graduate work, including special courses in entomology under Professor John H. Comstock.

His ability in this science was such that when a vacancy occurred in the entomological service in the U. S. Department of Agriculture he was appointed to the Bureau of Entomology in 1878, with which service he has continued, becoming chief in 1894. During these years he has also held the office of Honorary Curator of the Division of Insects in the U. S. National Museum. Dr. Howard has served as consulting entomologist to the U. S. Public Health service since 1904, and at present he is a member of the Executive Committee of the National Research Council.

Among the phases of his work not the least has been the study of parasitic insects as enemies of crop pests. It was under his direction that the European and Japanese natural enemies of the gypsy and brown-tailed moths were introduced.

Dr. Howard's work in medical entomology, such as a study of the carriage of disease by insects, has been especially important. Besides many lesser writings he is the author of such books as "Mosquitoes—How They Live" (1901); "The Insect Book" (1902); "The



L. O. Howard '77, recently elected president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science

House Fly—Disease Carrier" (1911); and "Mosquitoes of North America" (1912). These writings have been of great assistance to persons engaged in the fight against these disease-bearing insects, and the early measures against mosquitoes in Havana and Panama were based on his recommendations. He was for some years the editor of "Insect Life," and has prepared the definitions and articles in entomology for some of the leading dictionaries and encyclopedias.

His ability to present in popular language the technicalities of his specialty has led to lectureships in several colleges and institutes. His work has also received recognition through degrees of M.S. from Cornell in 1883, Ph.D. from Georgetown in 1896, M.D. from George Washington in 1911, and LL.D. from Pittsburgh in 1911. From 1900 to 1905 he was an alumni trustee of Cornell.

Dr. Howard is a member of many of

the foremost biological and scientific societies of the United States and Europe, and has been president of several, including the Association of Economic Entomologists (1894), the Biological Society of Washington (1897-8), the Cosmos Club (1909), the Washington Academy of Science (1916), and the Entomological Society of America (1919). He became a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at its Cleveland meeting in 1888. In 1898 he was elected permanent secretary, and his efforts in building up the Association have resulted in increasing its membership several times over. So great was his success in this position that his name was unanimously accepted for the presidency of the Association in 1919, so that he presided for the first time in December, 1920.

'01 B.S.A.—H. M. Knox is the extension service man for the Quaker Oats Company. His address is Canton.

'01 W.C.—George V. Roberts, jr., of Port Byron, presented a paper at the New York Horticulture Society meeting recently held at Rochester.

'08 B.S.—Joseph Davis received an appointment on December 1, as a farm bureau manager in northern Tennessee. Since his graduation he has been working in the New York State Department of Agriculture. He was also a farm manager of the Mohansic State Hospital at Yorktown and later manager of a large stock farm in Tennessee.

'08 B.S.A.—Royal Gilkey is principal and teacher of agriculture at Greene.

'09 Sp.—E. J. Bayer is a florist and gardener in Toledo, Ohio. His address is 2550 Fulton Street.

'11 B.S.—Grace Bennett, manager of three cafeterias in Washington, D. C., until a short time ago, recently opened a dressmaking establishment in that city. In order to give more time to her new work she has given up the management of two of the cafeterias.

'11 B.S.—Thomas Bradley, who is Director of Extension in the Vermont

College of Agriculture, has been busy the first part of January with the annual meetings of the Vermont sugar and dairy associations.

'11 B.S.—Lena Humphries, who has been a dietitian in Erie, Pennsylvania, resigned her position there on January 1 to join her brother in Washington, D. C. They are conducting public stenographic offices in that city.

'11 A.B., '12 B.S.—A daughter, Jeanne Marie-Threse, was born on October 18 to Captain and Mrs. Jay D. B. Lattin. Lattin has recently been transferred from Camp Funston, Kansas, to the Signal Corps School at Little Vail, New Jersey, where he expects to be stationed for the next year.

'13 B.S.—S. E. Brink has sold his farm near Marathon and is spending the winter in the sunny South. His address is West Palm Beach, Florida.

'13 B.S.—E. A. Brown is farming at Sparks, Maryland, and is also manager of the Baltimore Dairy Council.

'13 B.S.—Margaret Robinson was married on December 30, 1920, to Guy Wilbert Ellison, at Reading, Massachusetts.

'13 M.S.—W. O. Whitcomb is superintendent of the Montana grain inspection laboratory of the Montana Experiment Station.

'14 B.S.—M. F. Abell is assistant professor of farm management at Massachusetts Agricultural College, at Amherst.

'14 B.S.—T. A. Baker is a professor of animal husbandry in Delaware College, Newark, Delaware.

'14 B.S.—G. S. Rose is at the Evergreens Farm, Montgomery, New Jersey. Since graduating from Cornell he has been employed by the Empire Separator Company.

'14 B.S.—J. Gercro Wilkins and Miss Helen Dennison were married on November 24, at the home of the bride's parents in New Hurley. After a trip thru the middle west they have made their home at Gardiner, where the groom is successfully engaged in farming.

'15 B.S.—Steve Brodie has changed



A Better Way of Milking

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After many years of research and after four years of commercial use, the De Laval Milker has proved to be a better way of milking. It eliminates drudgery and increases the flow of milk.

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165 Broadway 29 E. Madison St. 61 Beale St.

Section of Cow's Udder

Built to De Laval Standards

Backed by De Laval Service

Its Uniform Pulsations Please the Cow

Designed with consideration for the cow and in observance of the principles of milk secretion

Sooner or later you will use a

De Laval

Milker or Cream Separator

Tell Advertisers Who Introduced You.

his headquarters to Cleveland until the spring months. He is employed in the development service of the Erie Railroad as an agricultural agent.

'15 B.S.—Edwin C. Heinsohn, a former editor of the COUNTRYMAN, is engaged to Miss Elizabeth Putman Hall. His address is 6 Darrock Road, Shanghai, China. Mr. Heinsohn is employed by the Amos Bird Company, 91 Yangtsezpoo Road.

'15 B.S.—H. K. Rulison is assistant auditor for the Harlem Railroad Company of New York City.

'15 B.S.—L. J. Steele is living at 312 University Building, Syracuse, where he is employed by the Home Insurance Company.

'15 B.S.—Mary L. Thatcher was married on February 2 to C. K. Williams, who is now with the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station at Raleigh. On January 21 Mrs. E. W. Benjamin, of Ithaca, gave the bride-to-be a shower. Miss Thatcher was for a while in charge of the dining rooms at the residential halls for women at Cornell, and later was in charge of a Y. W. C. A. cafeteria in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

'16 B.S.—Clarence W. Bailly is secretary and treasurer of the Teare Limestone Company, with offices in the Wade Building, Cleveland, Ohio. His home address is 1559 Lincoln Avenue, Lakewood, Ohio.

'16 B.S.—G. T. Carter was married to Edna Rundell of Texas Valley on December 28. Mr. Carter has a general farm of 378 acres near Marathon.

'16 B.S.—Birge W. Kinne, former business manager of the COUNTRYMAN, is now handling the Eastern States advertising for the Dairymen's League News. He was formerly with the McClellan Refrigerating Co. of Cleveland, Ohio.

'16 B.S.—Lee A. Muckles has returned to his former position as Schuyler County farm bureau manager. He has recently been associated with John A. Elbs in business at Rochester.

'17 B.S.—William H. Brandow purchased a 220-acre farm last summer in

the Schoharie Valley near Middleburg. He has a good start for a dairy with a herd of four registered Guernseys and 19 grade cows.

'17 B.S.—Robert A. Browning has only recently received the *Croix de Guerre*, issued on April 19, 1919, with citation for bravery in action on the night of October 24, 1918, when he was in command of a line of camions which carried baby tanks, urgently needed, to the front line trench. The lieutenant risked his life on a shell-torn road to get the camions to their destination. Browning and his wife, who was formerly Ella D. Zurbrick, B.S. '18, are living at 73 Hill Street, Buffalo. They have a daughter, Jean Matilda, born on November 17, 1920.

'17 B.S.—D. B. Carrick expects to return to the pomology department as a professor about February 1. He has been engaged in investigating market and storage conditions of fruits and vegetables for the Bureau of Markets, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

'17 B.S.—F. P. Cullinan, assistant in the pomology department at Purdue University, attended the meeting of the Horticulture Society at Rochester. He read a paper at one of the sessions.

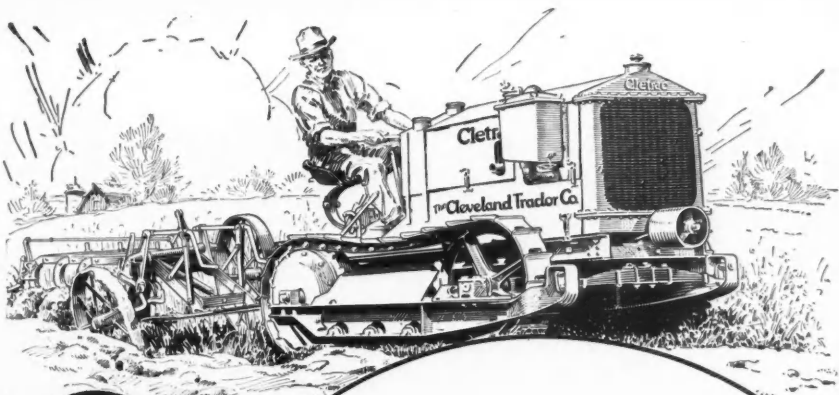
'17 B.S.—Douglas S. Dilts is now Market Specialist at Trenton, New Jersey. He is employed by the Bureau of Markets, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

'17 B.S.—Fred R. Evans is now living at 1480 Meridian Place, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

'17 M.S.—Saleem R. Farah has returned to Nazareth, Palestine, where he is conducting a private agricultural laboratory.

'17 B.S.—J. P. Griffith is at the University of Illinois working for an M.S. degree in horticulture. Up to this time he has been working with the experiment station at Mayaguez, Cuba.

'17 B.S.—George Keppart has presented the Forestry Club with a fine buck's head. This was a trophy of Keppart's first deer hunt in Maine, where he is now employed as a forester by a pulp and paper company.



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BUT—



EASY ON A TRACK
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Horsepower: 12 at drawbar, 20 at belt pulley.

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Traction Surface: About 800 square inches.

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Belt Pulley: Diameter 8 in., face 6 inches.

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Agricultural students should know how Cletrac reduces the cost of raising farm produce. We will gladly send you a copy of "Selecting Your Tractor."

THE CLEVELAND TRACTOR CO.

"Largest Producers of Tank-Type Tractors in the World"

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Cleveland, Ohio

Cletrac
TANK-TYPE
TRACTOR

'17 B.S.—Miss Eleanor Poole has changed her residence address to 620 Main Street, New Rochelle. She is a bookkeeper in the National City Bank of that city.

'18 B.S.—Irwin H. Bernhart has joined the staff of the J. W. Darling Lumber Company, of Cincinnati. His home address is: care of R. B. Short, 1553 Dixmont Avenue, Cincinnati.

'18 B.S.—George Dibble is bookkeeper for the Morse Detective and Patrol Service of San Francisco. His address is San Lorenzo, California.

'18 B.S.—James D. Tregurtha is chemist with the Newark Milk and Cream Company, located at Newark, New Jersey. His home address is 37 Parkwood Boulevard, Schenectady.

'18 B.S.—T. R. Wager left the Cornell Wood Products Company on October 1, and is now a city salesman in Chicago with the Sun Company, one of the world's largest oil refiners. His headquarters are at 2429 South Halsted Street, and he lives with Glenn W.

Sutton '18, at 1400 East Fifty-third Street.

'19 B.S.—Dan Brooks and F. E. Pfordte are on the general office staff of the G. Ober & Sons Fertilizer Company, Baltimore, Maryland. The company is opening a branch office at Geneva, which is to be the distributing office for their goods in this State. "Fritz" Pfordte recently visited Ithaca.

'19 B.S.—Evelyn Call was married on December 31, 1920, to Mr. Francis William Hankins at Stafford.

'19 B.S.—Miss Dorothy Chapman is teaching domestic science in the continuation school and grammar school in New Rochelle. She is living at 549 Webster Avenue.

'19 Grad.—Harry E. Knowlton, assistant professor of pomology at the West Virginia College of Agriculture at Morgantown, read a paper at the Horticulture Society meeting held at Rochester.

'19 B. S.—Bernard Eger is the sales manager for the U. S. Indian Service,

Check Up On Feeding Results Then Get International Prices



A poor feed is expensive at any price. The price difference between a balanced feed ration and an unbalanced one comes out of your milk pail. If your home grown grains are not balanced properly you are losing money by neglecting to feed the needed concentrates.

FEED

INTERNATIONAL SPECIAL DAIRY FEED Low Price — High Production

The quality of International Special Dairy is well known. Dairymen everywhere get higher milk production from this feed than from any other feed of similar analysis. This result is guaranteed. Use Special Dairy as an entire ration, or to balance your grains.

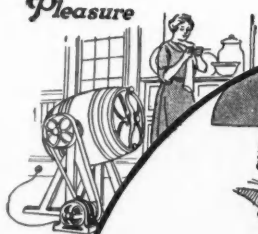
International Special Dairy Feed has taken a bigger drop in price than your dairy products have. It is priced so you still maintain your war-time margin of profit. Write us direct for information if you have no international dealer near you.

Live Agents Wanted. A live agent can quickly sell several cars of feed in each vicinity at this new, low price. Write for details.

INTERNATIONAL SUGAR FEED CO.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Mills at Minneapolis and Memphis

Say Where You Saw It When You Write.

Pleasure



Convenience



Drudgery



Inconvenience

SWARTZ-LIGHT It Saves Mother

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

In dairy—in kitchen—in cellar—or bathroom—everywhere on the farm—Swartz Light *saves Mother*. It stops miles of needless steps.

Does the washing or ironing—cream separating, churning, gives the power, illumination and service to simplify Mother's work.

But best of all *Mother deserves it*. Don't make her grow old before her time—for the sake of this small investment.

GREAT FOR DAD
AND THE BOYS TOO

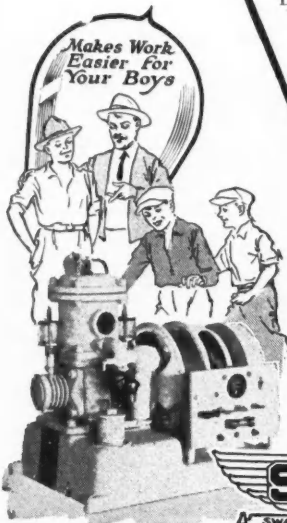
It helps them on every farm job. Swartz Light means running water—no more pumping and water carrying. It does the corn shelling—wood sawing and similar jobs.

It lights the barn—lowers the fire risk—grinds tools. But get Swartz Light for Mother. *She deserves it*. Write for cata'og.

SWARTZ-LIGHT
unequalled for simplicity,
durability and low cost of
operation.

SWARTZ ELECTRIC
COMPANY
INDIANAPOLIS
INDIANA

Makes Work
Easier for
Your Boys



Keeps the
Farm Help
Happy



Reg. U. S. Pat. off.

"Come to Our Factory it Will Pay You"

Burpee's Seeds Grow



Burpee's Annual

The Leading American Seed Catalog

Burpee's Annual is a complete guide to the vegetable and flower garden. It fully describes the Burpee Quality Seeds, with a hundred of the finest vegetables and flowers illustrated in the colors of nature.

Lower Prices. Wherever possible we have reduced the price of seeds by the pound and have increased the number of seeds contained in the packet. You will find much lower prices in Burpee's Annual for 1921.

If you are interested in gardening, Burpee's Annual will be mailed to you free. Write for your copy today. Just tear off the coupon and fill in the space below.

..... Tear Here

W. ATLEE BURPEE CO., Seed Growers, Philadelphia

Gentlemen: Please send me a free copy of
Burpee's Annual. 3

Name.....

Street or R. F. D.....

Postoffice.....State.....

with headquarters with the Menominee tribe at Neopit, Wisconsin. He paid a visit to the campus just before Christmas, and said that in his position he had handled about a million feet of lumber this past season. He is married and has a son.

'19 B.S.—F. E. Quick is superintendent of equipment of the Cushman Bakeries, New York City. Last year "Speedy" was instructor in the rural engineering department here at Cornell.

'19 B.S.—Miss Frances H. Riley is teaching cookery in the Wilmington, Delaware, high school. Her home is at 1029 Adams Street.

'19 B.S.—C. G. Wells, a graduate in plant pathology, has left the University of Wisconsin. He is now assistant professor in the College of Agriculture of the Philippines at Manila.

'20 B.S.—Miss Miriam H. Cohn is a student dietitian in the Jewish Hospital in Brooklyn.

'20 B.S.—Miss Esther De Graff is teaching home economics in the high school at North East, Pennsylvania. Her home is at 100 West Main Street.

'20 B.S.—Miss Hazel Harmon is teaching cookery in the Massachusetts State Normal School at Farmington, Massachusetts.

'20 B.S.—"Don" Hoagland, last year's business manager of the COUNTRYMAN, and now engaged by the Barnhill Advertising Agency of New York City, has changed his address to 143 West 80th Street.

'20 B.S.—Naomi Jones is an assistant in the Michael Rose Hospital, Chicago. Miss Jones has charge of the milk station and infant feeding.

'20 W.C.—"Cap" Kinney is farming at his home, Bellevue, Ohio.

'20 B.S.—E. L. Plass won second prize in the local contest for barn designs and plans conducted by the James Manufacturing Company of Albany.

'20 B.S.—Alice Smith, formerly an assistant dietitian in the Mercer Sanatorium, is now dietitian in the Children's Hospital, Philadelphia.

'20 B.S.—John Witkop is working on his father's 270-acre farm at Orchard Park.

Insures Cow Health

THE insulating blanket of still air in a Natco stable wall prevents sudden temperature changes. It protects the health of your cows and keeps up the milkflow in uncertain weather. Natco Hollow Tile walls do not gather moisture as do walls of solid masonry, nor do they absorb grease, dirt or foul odors.



Section of Natco wall showing still air spaces

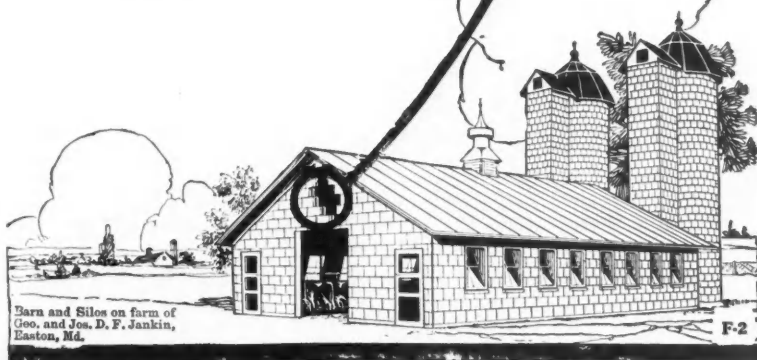
Natco Barns

are a permanent *investment* — not an expense. They need no painting and very seldom require repairs. They withstand severest windstorms and are fire-safe, being constructed of burnt clay tile. Natco walls are exceedingly strong. Masons lay up these walls very rapidly, easily handling the large-size units.

Whatever you intend to build, build it with Natco Hollow Tile. Many uses are pictured and explained in our book, "Natco on the Farm." Write for it today — *free*.

National Fire Proofing Company
1136 Fulton Building Pittsburgh, Pa.

23 Factories assure a wide and economical distribution



Barn and Silos on farm of Geo. and Jos. D. F. Jankin, Easton, Md.

F-2

Tell Advertisers Who Introduced You.

Teaching Type: How to Till

(Continued from page 251)

form to the postal regulations, and then place them in mail bags which are properly marked. The bags require no attention when they reach the post-office other than weighing and conveying by motor truck to the train.

So much for the way your bulletin reaches you. How about the news items in your local paper? Newspaper men on the college staff take the material which is prepared in the different departments and write it in a way which is acceptable to the editors. These newspaper men have even worked out a system of headings which meets the type requirements of most papers, so that not one in a hundred of the articles—"stories" as the editors call them—is changed in the slightest from the way it was prepared at the college. Great care is taken to have these stories authoritative. Sometimes a story will be submitted to three or four departments as well as to the vice director of extension—and the vice director's office O. K.'s all stories which go out—before it is finally mailed to the papers. Separate services are maintained for weekly newspapers, daily newspapers, agricultural journals, and farm bureau papers, since the requirements of each are different.

During the year October 1, 1919, to September 30, 1920, 552 stories were sent out; and the college knows from clippings it received that these stories were given 135,587,309 separate printings. The editors printed them not because they wanted to do the college a good turn, but because they realized that here was news "copy," prepared as newspapers require it, which would be of interest to a majority of their readers.

Once the news is written, edited, and O. K.'d, a stencil of the story is cut on a typewriter and by means of an electrically driven mimeograph machine thousands of exact copies of the original typewritten page can be reproduced.

The pages are folded by another electrically driven machine, inserted by the

RAISE EVERY CHICK

Ordinary care plus **H-O Steam-Cooked Chick Feed** will raise every normal chick.

You need not lose a single chick because of indigestion, raw or sour feed.

H-O STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED

is a scientific combination of sweet, wholesome grains. These grains are cracked to pin-point fineness and *steam-cooked by our exclusive process*. Steam-cooking makes this feed digestible for the feeblest chicks. They get the full benefit of the nourishment in the grains.

Write for free sample, prices and descriptive folder

THE H-O CEREAL COMPANY, Inc.

Feed Department

Hartford, Conn. Office, J. J. Campbell, Mgr., P. O. Drawer, 1436

Buffalo, N. Y.

Read What Successful Breeders Say

Sunny Vale Poultry Farm

Seelyville, Pa., Nov. 29, 1920

I have used **H-O STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED** for young chicks for several years with the best possible results.

Last season I hatched and raised about 2,000 chicks. I had broilers weighing two pounds each when two months old, and red pullets were laying at five months old. At present (November 29) we are getting nearly 50% egg production from the pullets. I give credit to **H-O STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED** in getting them started right.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) H. A. Robinson, Prop.

H-O Steam-Cooked Chick Feed is packed in handy five-pound packages, durable, space-saving and just the right size to feed. Also put up in the usual size bags, 100, 50, 25 and 10 lbs.

Insist that your dealer give you **H-O Steam-Cooked Chick Feed** and get the profits from live chicks.

Say Where You Saw It When You Write.

Niagara Dusters and Dust Mixtures

have proved of such value in practical commercial use for the control of insect pests and fungus diseases that every year many more successful fruit growers are finding the Dusting method indispensable in making summer application, not alone on account of the results accomplished but because dusting is so much faster and cleaner it has proven itself about $\frac{1}{3}$ less expensive than spraying when both labor and materials are taken into consideration.

Send today for our free book on dusting and find out just what Dust Machines and Materials to use to protect Apples, Peaches, Pears, Cherries, Strawberries, Grapes, Potatoes, etc. Our free book gives you the careful, accurate information gained in successful commercial protection.

For best results always use Niagara Dust Materials with the Niagara Duster.

For Dormant Spraying

Niagara Soluble Sulphur Compound

(The original Soluble Sulphur in powder form)

dissolves instantly in hot or cold water. Assures clean Top-of-the-Market-Fruit. Absolutely the best spray material for the control of San Jose Scale, Peach Leaf Curl and other similar orchard troubles.

This year it actually costs less than any other spray material. *Don't Pay Freight on Water.* Send for Free Spray Calendar and get our prices.

Niagara Sprayer Company

Middleport, N. Y.

Manufacturers of Dusting Machinery for Orchard, Vineyard and Field, Special Dust Mixtures, All Kinds of Spray Materials and Sulphur

Tell Advertisers Who Introduced You.

For Cheese Factories and Creameries

HANSEN'S

Danish

Dairy Preparations

Pure, Concentrated, Ready to use.
For uniformly best results in making finest cheese, butter and buttermilk. America's standards backed by years of specialized experience, used in the country's finest creameries and cheese factories.

Hansen's Danish Rennet Extract.

Hansen's Danish Cheese Color.

Hansen's Danish Butter Color.

Bulk, 1 gal. or larger.

To properly ripen the cream for butter, and the milk for cheese and commercial buttermilk, use Hansen's Lactic Ferment Culture.

For sale at all dairy supply stores.

Chr. Hansen's Laboratory, Inc.

Little Falls, N. Y.

Interesting treatise "The Story of Cheese" by J. D. Frederiksen, free on request.

Up-to-date Farmers

realize that it pays to buy High-Grade Fertilizer, and in these days of traffic congestion and high freight rates, service is an important factor. THE SYRACUSE RENDERING COMPANY manufacturing only HIGH-ANIMAL FERTILIZERS and selling New York State trade only, is in position to give quality and service.

**Syracuse Rendering
Company**

girls into envelopes which have been addressed the same as are the envelopes for the bulletins, and Uncle Sam sees it reaches your local editor.

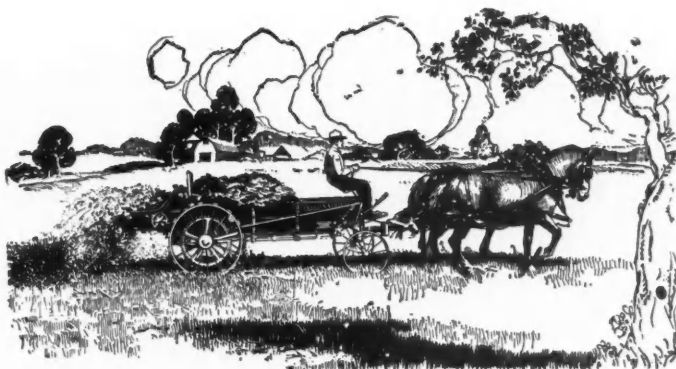
This informal talk about the college bulletin and news service wouldn't be complete without a word about the dozen and more girls who address the envelopes, insert the bulletins in them, keep all the thousands of address plates correctly filed, and run the mimeograph machines. The work in the past has been none too well paid, but because the hours are short—from 9 to 5, and Saturday afternoons off—and surroundings are pleasant, the girls seem to like to work for the college. Usually there is a long waiting list of persons wanting employment. They live and work together like a big family—which means they have their differences of opinions, their trials and tribulations, their good times; that there are occasions when they are sure the college authorities are just a little bit "mean"; and that there are other times—in the majority, fortunately—when they are equally sure that the college wants to be fair and just, and is anxious that the girls shall be happy and contented in their work.

Getting Rid of that Apple Maggot

(Continued from page 257)

leaves and the fruit where the flies in feeding would suck up and swallow particles of the poison. Careful experiments in 1911 and 1912 demonstrated that the flies could be effectively controlled by spraying the trees at the proper time with arsenical mixtures. During the season of 1919 supplementary field experiments were carried out, which again demonstrated under practical conditions that the insect could be effectively controlled by spraying. Other experimenters in Canada have also demonstrated the effectiveness of the arsenical sprays.

In general, two applications of paste of arsenate of lead, five pounds, or powdered arsenate of lead, 2½ pounds, to



INTERNATIONAL The Easy-Pull Spreader

The outstanding feature of the International Manure Spreader, among a number of exceptional features, is its light draft.

Equipped with roller bearings at seven points, it runs with almost the smoothness of a sewing machine.

Two rapidly revolving steel beaters tearing tough chunks of manure into bits; a heavy load carried on the main axle, to be moved steadily back to the beaters—these things ordinarily would tend to create heavy draft. But roller bearings in the new International Spreader smooth out the hard work and convert what otherwise would be “heavy draft” into a horse-saving, spreader-saving “Easy-Pull.”

The nearby International dealer will be glad to tell any inquirer more about the International spreader.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

CHICAGO

OF AMERICA INC.

U S A

92 Branch Houses in the United States

Tell Advertisers Who Introduced You.

100 gallons of water, should be made, the first during the last days of June or the very first days of July, and the second about two weeks thereafter.

The spraying should be done rather thoroly, altho there appears to be no need of coating the tree as completely as one would when spraying for the codling moth, for example. The applications can be made more quickly and with less material than in usual spraying operations.

All trees on the farm, especially those about the house and barn, should be sprayed to prevent the maggot from breeding undisturbed on such trees.

If there is an infested orchard nearby, the owner should be induced if possible to spray it as a matter of protection.

It seems probable, from the experience of practical fruit growers, that after the maggot has once been brought under control, the ordinary codling-moth sprays given after the petals fall and again three weeks later would suffice to control the flies.

The Farmer's Share in the Income Tax

(Continued from page 258)

have been revalued in the inventory. No depreciation may be claimed on animals raised on the farm subsequent to January 1, 1919. It is estimated that the life of the ordinary machinery is ten years; that of an automobile used for business or on the farm, and farm tractors, from four to five years.

An allowance for depreciation on orchards is not permitted because orchards are considered a part of the land, and depreciation does not apply to land apart from the improvements or physical development added to it.

The question has often been asked if a gift paid by a college or university to a former member of the faculty where no services are performed or required as consideration for the gift, is to be reported as income. Such a "stipend" is a gift not returnable as income. The same is true of a scholarship. It is a gift and excluded from gross income.

The De Laval Milker Saves Time and Increases Production

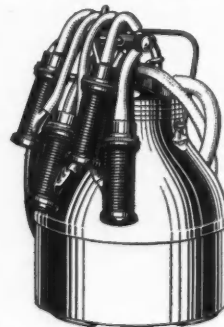
The De Laval Milker offers you a great opportunity to increase the profits from your cows. It is a better way of milking. Better because it saves time. Better because it milks the cows with absolute uniformity from day to day, which increases the flow of milk over even good hand milking. Better because it is easy to keep clean. Better because it is built to De Laval standards. And better because it is backed by De Laval service.

We'll gladly demonstrate the De Laval to you and prove its superiority over any other method of milking.

Gowing-Dietrich Co., Inc.

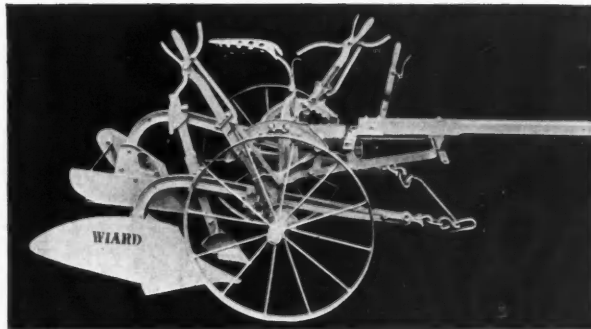
Creamery Machinery and Supplies

207-209 West Water St. SYRACUSE, N. Y.



Say Where You Saw It When You Write

Do a Real Job of Plowing This Year



The Wiard Reversible Sulky Plow is a modern and practical farm tool, and will be popular this year. It does thorough and workmanlike plowing

Wiard Plow Company
Batavia, N. Y., U. S. A.

Tell Advertisers Who Introduced You.

Merit

Judging on the merits of its contribution to human welfare the Dairy Industry ranks first in point of service to mankind.

This service stands or falls upon ability to produce milk foods with their nutritive qualities and delicious flavors unimpaired.

In like manner the distinctive, sanitary cleanliness which the use of



provides, constitutes a service which has contributed largely to the high standard of quality maintained in the field of Dairy Production.

During the year before us you can place your orders for this great cleaner in full confidence that the quality which has given character to this product will be steadfastly sustained.

It cleans clean



In Every
Package

The J. B. Ford Co.
Sole Mnfrs.
Wyandotte, Mich.

After the farmer has taken the deductions which are allowed by law and charged off his depreciation he arrives at net income and it is at this point that he determines whether or not he is required to make a return.

If he is single and has a net income of \$1,000 or more he must make a return. If he is married and has an income of \$2,000 or more he must make a return. This does not mean that every person who makes a return is going to pay a tax, because from net income the taxpayer is allowed to deduct his personal exemption which in the case of a single person is \$1,000; in the case of a married person, or head of a family, \$2,000. An additional \$200 exemption is allowed for each child under 18 years of age or person who because of mental or physical incapacity is dependent on the taxpayer for support.

No change has been made in the rate of taxation. It is one per cent on the first \$10,000; two per cent on the next \$40,000, and three per cent on all sums in excess of \$50,000 of taxable income.

Announcement is made that tax blanks and return envelopes for residents, non-residents and partnerships are being mailed to persons who filed an individual return last year. The blank contains the printed name and address of the person and should be enclosed in the return envelope and mailed as soon as possible. Over eight hundred thousand of these blanks are being sent out from the Albany headquarters.

"Let There Be Grass"

(Continued from page 259)

with grass, the roadways have been surfaced and lined with maple and elm, and plantings everywhere have transformed the open hillside into a great park, beautiful to the eye and a perfect setting for the great University that has grown up in its midst. On the crest of the hill, to the east, the Agricultural Campus has sprung into existence within the last fourteen or fifteen years. Having a better soil its

Say Where You Saw It When You Write.

Feed the Whole Chick



They can Build Only as You Furnish the Material

No wonder so many grain fed chicks are so scrawny, badly feathered, light boned and sickly. They don't get enough of the necessary materials to build their bodies.

As the chart above shows, grain feeds furnish too much food for energy and heat, and less than half enough for blood, bones, nerves, vital organs, muscles and feathers. How could chicks build strong bodies when they are so short of materials needed for almost every part of the body?

Purina Poultry Chows

Purina Baby Chick Chow and Purina Chicken Chowder fed in proper proportions supply ALL the growing elements needed for thrifty growth. Special attention has been given to the vitamins and protein content. Amino acids necessary for growth which are lacking in grains are supplied in Purina Chows fed the Purina Way. You can readily see then why Purina Chows can be sold on the money-back guarantee, that Purina-fed chicks will develop twice as fast during the first six weeks, as chicks fed a grain feed. Put Purina Chow to the test.

RALSTON PURINA COMPANY
825 Gratiot St., St. Louis, Mo.
Ft. Worth, Tex., Nashville, Tenn., Buffalo

Feed from the Checkerboard Bags

"Purina Book" Free

100 pages--Profusely Illustrated

This book contains many side-lights on poultry culture that even professional poultrymen recognize as helpful. Many years of scientific feeding are bound to develop interesting and valuable facts. This book is a brief summary of the most outstanding facts as they have come to us from the best poultrymen. Get it, postpaid, free.



development has been more rapid, but it has called for deep grading and filling at heavy expense. In a few short years it, too, will have its setting of graceful trees and broad green lawns.

Real educators know the value of beautiful surroundings for an institution of learning, and for this reason well-considered plans have been worked out for the embellishment of the Cornell Campus. They know that every alumnus will remember these waterfalls and wooded ravines, these well-kept grassy lawns and shaded walks, long after their words of instruction have passed into oblivion. For these reasons, is it too much to ask the undergraduate to cultivate a love for these grounds and to protect them against any more disfiguring paths? A straight line may be the shortest distance between two given points, but a

straight path across a green lawn is not always a thing of beauty. Sheep trails are pretty enough in the pasture, but they add no beauty to a college quadrangle. Let us respect the dreams of Ezra Cornell and Andrew D. White, who saw the beautiful possibilities of this almost barren hillside, and then let us remember that all this is the priceless possession of every Cornellian, to preserve as well as to embellish.

Under the Reading Lamp

(Continued from page 260)

tion. Hints are given for purchasing, exhibiting, and marketing stock. Numerous illustrations are introduced as they are needed to support facts. The book is not technical; on the other hand it is quite practical and covers the subject completely.

F. R. U.



Universal Package

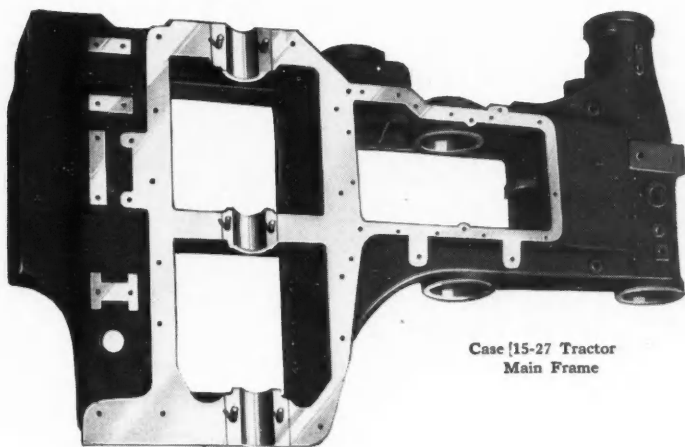
Is the Ideal Shipping Package Because

- it can be used for all fruits and vegetables
- it carries well and permits good ventilation
- it is easy to pack, to handle, to inspect
- it costs but little and can be obtained in any quantity

Write for prices TODAY

Package Sales Corporation
210 S. Jefferson St. South Bend, Indiana

Say Where You Saw It When You Write.



Case 15-27 Tractor
Main Frame

The Importance of a Good Frame

The main frame is the foundation of a tractor. On it are mounted the engine, bearings, shafts, axles and their attachments. It is absolutely necessary, therefore, that the frame be designed and built with the outstanding fact in mind that upon it, basically, depends the continuous satisfactory operation of the tractor.

The main frame of Case 10-18 and 15-27 Kerosene Tractors is cast in one piece and is absolutely rigid and twist-proof. Three-point suspension permits all four wheels of the tractor to follow irregularities in the ground when working in rough fields, without subjecting the frame to twisting strains.

Our frame houses the rear axle, and bull pinion shaft, constitutes the main part of the crank case and transmission case, and contains the bearings for all these parts. Because of this composite housing feature, permanent alignment of shafts, gears and bearings is assured. This feature also provides easy accessibility to the principal working parts. Our main frame construction prevents deflection. This is one reason why Case Tractors last longer.

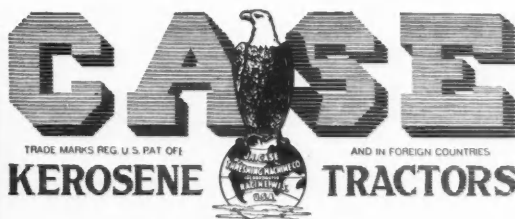
Next to the engine, the main frame should be the most important consideration in selecting a tractor.

J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY

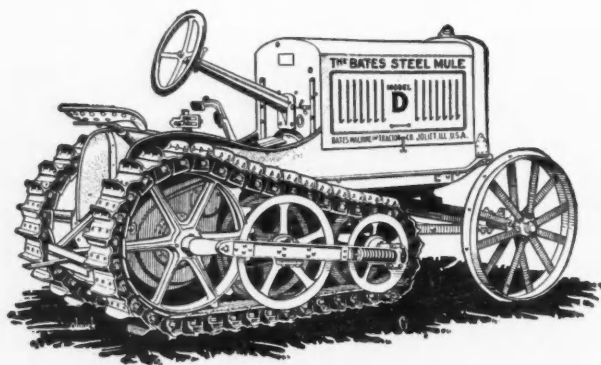
Dept. B302

RACINE

WISCONSIN



This is No. 2 of a series of brief treatises covering correct tractor design and construction. Keep a complete file for future reference. Students interested in tractor engineering are invited to visit the Case factories at Racine and learn the details of tractor construction at first hand.



Supreme on Seed Bed

THE Bates Steel Mule does its work fast in all soils and under all conditions, but on seed bed work it is supreme.

The broad surface of the Crawlers distributes the weight of the tractor so it does not pack and the twenty-four cleats constantly gripping the ground give it the traction to pull its load at a fast speed.

Bates Crawler Shoes have hardened steel parts and are 100% oversize—that's why they last for years.

The front wheels make easy steering and comfortable riding.



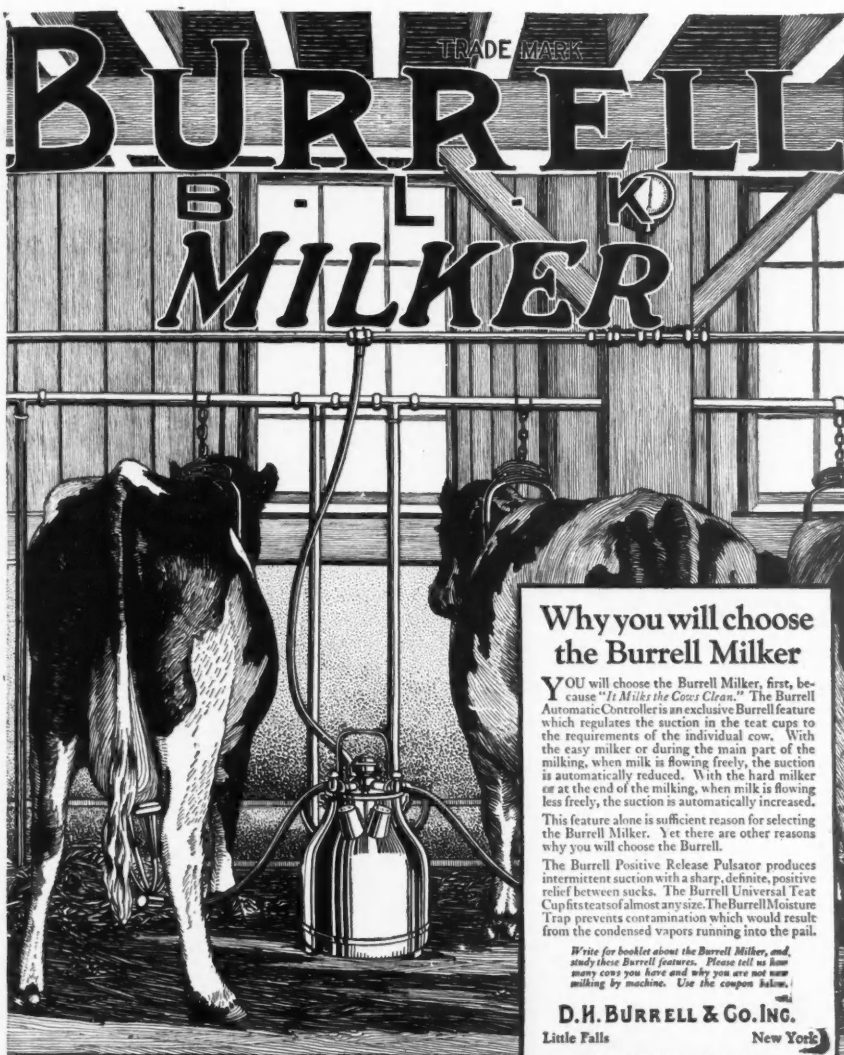
New York State Distributor
Farm Power Machinery Corporation,
Rochester, New York

Bates Machine & Tractor Co.

Established 1883
Joliet : : Illinois

Bates
Steel Mule

The most efficient Tractor in America



TRADE MARK

BURRELL

B · L · K

MILKER

Why you will choose the Burrell Milker

YOU will choose the Burrell Milker, first, because "It Milks the Cows Clean." The Burrell Automatic Controller is an exclusive Burrell feature which regulates the suction in the teat cups to the requirements of the individual cow. With the easy milker or during the main part of the milking, when milk is flowing freely, the suction is automatically reduced. With the hard milker at the end of the milking, when milk is flowing less freely, the suction is automatically increased.

This feature alone is sufficient reason for selecting the Burrell Milker. Yet there are other reasons why you will choose the Burrell.

The Burrell Positive Release Pulsator produces intermittent suction with a sharp, definite, positive relief between sucks. The Burrell Universal Teat Cup fits teats of almost any size. The Burrell Moisture Trap prevents contamination which would result from the condensed vapors running into the pail.

Write for booklet about the Burrell Milker, and study these Burrell features. Please tell us how many cows you have and why you are not now milking by machine. Use the coupon below.

D. H. BURRELL & CO. INC.
Little Falls New York

"It Milks the Cows Clean"

(Clip Coupon Here)

D. H. BURRELL & CO. INC., LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.
Gentlemen: I have _____ (number) milking cows. I am not now milking by machine because _____

I want you to send me your booklet and complete information about the Burrell Milker and tell me why "It Milks the Cows Clean."

Name _____ P. O. _____ State _____

ARCADIAN

Sulphate of Ammonia

Absorption of Ammonia by Soils

Sulphate of Ammonia is a highly soluble fertilizer and when added to a moist soil quickly dissolves and undergoes rapid and thorough distribution. Should it remain in the soil in this soluble condition, it would be leached away during periods of heavy rainfall, as are nitrates.

Fortunately, however, chemical changes take place in the soil solution with the result that the ammonia is split apart from the sulphate radical and is held firmly by the organic and clay constituents of the soil. Even the most sandy agricultural soils contain sufficient clay and organic matter to hold a normal application of ammonia.

From this fixed or insoluble condition the ammonia is changed into the nitrate form by the soil bacteria, and is then available as plant food. Although it is possible for the nitrogen to be washed away after the change to nitrate, very little is actually lost because the conversion of the nitrogen from ammonia to nitrates proceeds much in accordance with the needs of the growing crop and but small excess is ever present.

The drainage loss experiments of the Rothamsted Experiment Station, as given in "The Book of Rothamsted Experiments" by A. D. Hall, indicates the comparative losses of nitrogen as nitrates from the Broadbalk fields fertilized with ammonia salts and with nitrate salts. The pounds of nitrate nitrogen lost in the drainage water from the time of spring sowing of grain to harvest was as follows:

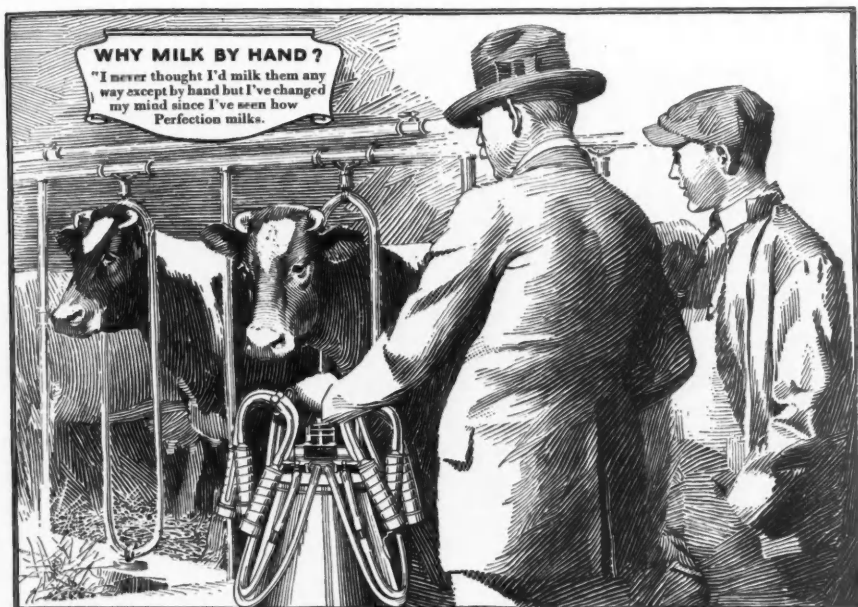
Plot 3—Unmanured	1.7 lbs.
" 7—100 lbs. nitrogen from ammonium salts	18.3 lbs.
" 9—100 lbs. nitrogen from nitrate salts	45. lbs.

This ability to withstand leaching makes *Sulphate of Ammonia* an especially desirable fertilizer for light soils and for crops which must be fertilized at a time preceding periods of heavy rainfall.

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The *Barrett* Company
AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Atlanta
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"When we talked of buying a mechanical milker, father had to be convinced by actual results. For thirty-five years he had bred and developed the black and white cattle until our herd was among the best in this section. But the Perfection Way won every cow from the start."

—Lee M. Bray.

Why Milk By Hand?

ARE you milking by the old hand method? If you are we want you to visit a Perfection owner and see his Perfection milk. Better than that, try one on your own farm. After seeing the Perfection in action you'll give up hand milking.

Notice the remarkable saving in time and work. One man and a Perfection replaces three hand milkers. This means enough saving in wages of hired help to pay for a Perfection in less than a year.

Watch how your cows take to the action of the Perfection teat cup. Put your finger in the teat cup and feel that gentle suction

followed by a downward squeeze and then a period of rest. That action explains why thousands of dairy farmers have given up hand milking for the Perfection. It's a perfect copy of the calf's milking.

Owners say that the Perfection wins their cows from the start. They say their cows give more milk to its uniform action.

How You Can See the Perfection

Write and we will send the names and addresses of Perfection owners near you. At the same time we will send you a free copy of "What the Dairyman Wants to Know." Why Milk By Hand? Cows prefer Perfection.

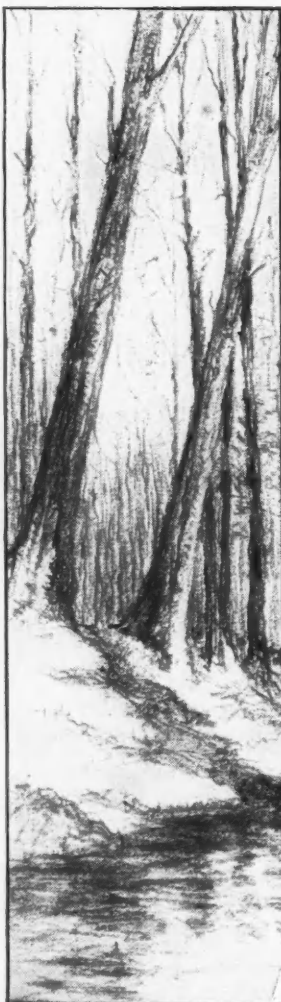
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The letter reproduced below gives concrete evidence of the important part played by Hercules Dynamite in reclaiming a large tract of swamp land. The illustration was copied from a photograph and shows the type of land through which the ditch was blasted and the effectiveness with which Hercules Dynamite did the work.

The Hercules Powder Co. is anxious to co-operate with agricultural college men and will gladly answer any questions you may have in regard to the use of dynamite in agricultural work. The company has published a 68-page book, "Progressive Cultivation" which is a condensation of the knowledge and experience of the men in its Agricultural Service Department. You will find information in this book that will be invaluable to you in your work. Mail the coupon today and "Progressive Cultivation" will be sent free of charge.



HERCULES POWDER CO.

Market Street

Wilmington

Delaware



Osceola, Ark., March 19, 1920.
Hercules Powder Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Gentlemen: On Nov. 10, 1919, your Agricultural Service man, Mr. H. W. Stoddard, with five of my men, blew a ditch six hundred feet long and six feet deep and twelve feet wide in three and one-half hours at a total cost for labor and dynamite of \$140.00.
This ditch will drain about 25 acres of the most fertile soil, thus enabling us to cultivate this land which failed to make a crop last year.
Since the making of the above ditch, my friends and myself have purchased 50,000 lbs. of dynamite for the purpose of blowing ditches.
Yours truly, (Signed) E. E. DRIVER



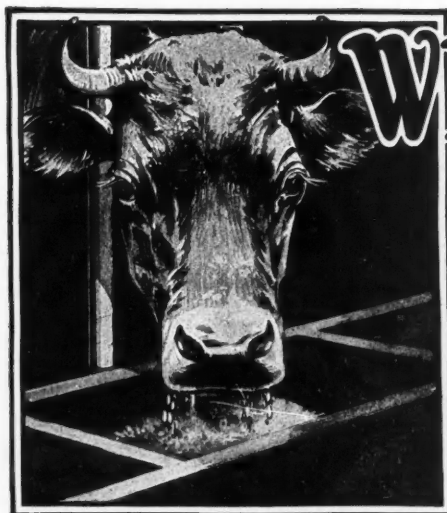
HERCULES POWDER CO. 1008 Orange St., Wilmington, Del.

Gentlemen: Please send me a copy of "Progressive Cultivation."

I am interested in dynamite for

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What does it cost you to feed your cows?

It depends entirely on **how** and **what** you feed them. The only way you can figure feed costs is to deduct the cost of feed from the value of milk production.

If you feed your cows sparingly and try to economize on feed, your feed costs will be high because the first use made of the feed your cows consume goes to provide bodily maintenance and leaves little for milk production.

But if you feed the **right kind** of feed liberally—give your cows sufficient to provide them with both bodily maintenance and milk-producing nutrients, your feed cost will be low. That's why

SCHUMACHER FEED AND BIG "Q" DAIRY RATION

fed according to the Schumacher Feeding Plan have become so universally popular with dairymen and farmers everywhere.

Schumacher Feed, the world's greatest carbohydrate feed is composed of the **right kind** and variety of grains to supply bodily maintenance—to keep cows in tip top shape physically—provide them with energy—stamina, etc. while Big "Q" Dairy Ration, the renowned high quality protein ration, supplies the needed food nutrients to be converted into milk.

This combination fed liberally **reduces feeding costs** because it **increases health condition** and milk production. You can prove it to your own satisfaction and profit by making a test with any cow. The results will be gratifying and make you a strong advocate of the Schumacher Feeding Plan—the plan that costs less because it produces more. Ask your feed dealer

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You, reader of this page

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the regular visitors
who get new inspirations
and who renew old friendships

at Farmers Week.

The College welcomes you back;
but it ventures to hope
that you will act
as a Committee of One
to invite

a brand-new visitor

who will profit by
the program of events
for all the family

**Farmers' Week at Cornell
February 14-19, 1921**

**New York State College of Agriculture
Ithaca, N. Y.**



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Make our store your headquarters and bring your problems to us. We will show you how high grade farm implements can help you produce more for less money.

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Say Where You Saw It When You Write.

Devoted to
Local
Happenings

The Campus Countryman

Around the
Top of
"The Hill"

Volume II

February, 1921

Number 5

Whole Family Here For Farmers' Week

Everyone from Father to the
Pet Kitten Coming February
14-19—National Speakers

The 14th annual Farmers' Week at Cornell promises to be the best of them all. During this week of February 14-19 a total of 438 events will be given, including lectures, demonstrations, round tables, forums, and conferences. About five thousand guests are expected to reach Ithaca, and more than 400 speakers—all prominent in their various fields—will address the meetings. The program also includes several entertainments for the evenings: the Eastman Prize Debate, the Kermis play (written and presented by members of the College of Agriculture), and a concert by the University Orchestra.

Safe from the Bolsheviks

Among the prominent speakers will be Professor C. H. Tuck, former head of the department of extension teaching, who has but lately returned from a five-year study of agricultural conditions in Manchuria and northern China. Professor Tuck will have some interesting experiences to relate in addition to his discussion of the region's agriculture. He has had several dangerous trips thru beligerent country, especially thru territory infested by the Bolsheviks.

From the Wide World Outside

Other noted speakers from outside the college staff are ex-Senator Henry M. Sage of Albany; Dr. E. W. Castle of Harvard University; former Congressman A. F. Lever, author of the Smith-Lever bill, and now a member of the Federal Farm Land Board; Homer Folks of the State Charities Aid Association; Dr. C. J. Galpin, chief of the rural life work of the federal Department of Agriculture; Daniel Chase, supervisor of physical education in the State Department; G. E. Hogue, state commissioner of agriculture; Royal C. Arne of the American Red Cross; J. D. Miller of the Dairymen's League; and I. E. Nathans of the Milk Conference Board.

A large number of conferences will be held this year, as usual, embracing the dozens of women's organizations, the horticultural, farm crops, poultry, and animal husbandry societies, and a long list of others.

The death of Miss Ada Georgia, at one time instructor in the Natural History of the Farm course, and well known by faculty and students alike, prompted one of her co-workers to write the following appreciation:

"The sudden death of Miss Georgia was a great shock to the University community of which she had been a member for over twenty years. She came here from Elmira, where she was teaching in the public schools, to assist John W. Spencer in conducting his work with the Junior Naturalists' Club throughout the State. In 1906 she was appointed assistant to Mrs. Comstock in carrying on the Home Nature-study Course for Teachers. When this was merged into the Rural School Leaflet, she was transferred to the entomological department, where she became instructor in the Natural History of the Farm course.

"Miss Georgia read widely and had a great fund of information on many subjects. She was the possessor of a valuable and well selected library of natural history. Those with whom she worked found her always eager to help and sympathetic in carrying out plans for improving the work; she was tireless in her industry and faithful to a trust; she brought all of her knowledge and abilities into full use in performing her duties. She was a botanist of note; her volume, 'Manual for the Study of Weeds', published by the Macmillans, is by far the best book on the subject in print in America. She will be greatly missed by a large circle of devoted friends."

Seniors Hold Live Meeting and Discussion

Folks in the senior class of the Ag College met in general session on the evening of January 21 in the Dom Econ assembly. The general discussion gravitated toward plans for the senior-Junior dance, to be held during the latter part of February; and then everyone joined in a sort of revival meeting for the Ag honor system, pledging their support by a written petition. H. K. Snively '22, talked to the congregation about the way the honor system worked out in the University of California.

Finally, J. L. Dickinson '21, captain of the cross-country team that only recently returned from England after the famous race with Oxford and Cambridge, told (as the poster said) of the fogs of England and what the fellows saw in spite of them.

Kermis Players Work Hard for February 16

Two Complete Casts Strive for
First Choice in "The One
Way Out"—Atwood, Coach

The final try-out for the cast of the Kermis play to be presented in Bailey Hall on Wednesday evening of Farmers' Week resulted in the selection of twenty-two men and women out of a field of thirty-two. Two preliminary try-outs had reduced the number of candidates to thirty-two. The cast of characters provides for six men and five women, so that Professor M. V. Atwood, coach of the play, will have two complete casts to work with. Each cast will work as a unit, the one in the best shape by Farmers' Week to present the play.

"The Play's the Thing"

The play which won this year's competition, "The One Way Out," by R. B. Corbett '22, purports bringing to light the evils of the Federal Farm Loan Act now in force. The informative phase will not be over-emphasized, however, so that the audience will realize that "the play's the thing."

The following have been chosen in the casts:

Helen—Miss Dorothy Vorhees '22, and Miss Esther Cornwall '21.
Dick Hunt—E. N. Moot '23, and H. L. Schofield '23.

Mr. Johnson—L. E. Fitch '23, and Benjamin Kaplan '23.

Tom Richards, a young lawyer—A. S. Herzig '21, and W. H. Mears '23.

"Sudden" Jenkins, hired man—R. H. Wales '24, and C. R. Keeler '21.

Lucy, Helen's roommate at college—Miss Hazel Kidder '23, and Miss Martha Wool '24.

Grace, college chum of Helen and Lucy—Miss Mary Seguin '22, and Miss Ruth Rollin '22.

Florence, college chum of Helen and Lucy—Miss Christiana Williamson '22, and Miss Fay Vories '23.

Mrs. Saunders, the countryside gossip—Miss Ruby Odell '21, and Miss Elinor Watson '23.

Mr. Wells, a cousin of Mr. Jenkins—F. M. Porch '24, and A. C. Mattison '22.

Phil Gates, college chum of Richard—R. J. Quackenbush '21, and J. S. Offenhauser '23.

H. H. Wing Interviewed By N. Zealand Press

Said to Be Attached to the "Cornell Agricultural University"

The Press, of Christchurch, New Zealand, published on November 20 an account of an interview with Professor H. H. Wing, head of the department of animal husbandry of this college, and now on sabbatic leave traveling thru Australia and other Far Eastern lands. The interview, under the heading "An American Visitor; Impressions of Our Stock," follows:

"An American visitor of note in the scientific agricultural world of the United States—Professor H. H. Wing—arrived in Christchurch yesterday. Professor Wing is attached to the Cornell Agricultural University at Ithaca, New York, and is on a trip to the Dominion and Australia. For the past six weeks he has been visiting various districts in the North Island, and to a Press reporter yesterday gave some interesting views of the pastoral and dairy activities as they appeared to him.

Discusses Dairy Lands

"Professor Wing was taken with much of the country he passed over, and a point that impressed him was the manner in which pastures grew all the year round. The pastoral qualities of some of the country behind Gisborne appealed to him, as did the dairy land of Taranaki and some of the mixed farm lands in the Waikato. He had a good trip through Taranaki. Questioned as to what he thought of land values in the dairying districts he noncommittally remarked that it appeared to him that some of the dairy land was unduly inflated; but on the other hand he had heard of £24 (pounds) being taken from an acre in a year. Up in Taranaki the farmers were taking kindly to the idea that they will have to cultivate if they want to carry their stock through, and the production of turnips, lucerne, maize, and mangels was being gone in for.

Talks Cows a Bit

"The Professor, whose position necessitates an expert knowledge of stock, had some interesting remarks to make about our different breeds. Generally they were of a good quality. There were some good herds of Jerseys in Taranaki. He came across one herd of 42 grade Jerseys, machine milked twice a day, and the herdsman told him that they had reached 1500 lbs. of milk for a brief period. That was a wonderfully good yield, and the testing showed that the herd had an average of 4.5 per cent. The purebred Jerseys showed a tendency to increase in size, with the result of an increased milk yield, but a slight decrease in butterfat. In America they calculated on an average butter fat output of over 5 per cent, and here it was under that.

"Professor Wing expressed the opinion that we were developing a nice type of milking Shorthorns. The Government herd at Ruakura was a good one. In regard to Friesians, he thought we were going in for substance and constitution, and in this we were going on right lines. 'Our people are going for records, and going too far in some cases. They have now realized that no matter what the record is, there must be constitution. You started in with that,' the visitor added, 'and have some nice herds.' He was more interested in Friesians than the other breeds, and has paid a good deal of attention to them.

"The visitor expressed surprise that the Guernsey was not much sought after. It was a bigger type than the Jersey, and was a good yielder. There was a good market in the States for Guernseys.

"The visitor will probably spend a week in Christchurch. He proceeds to Timaru about the end of next week, thence to Queenstown via Mt. Cook route, and sails from Wellington for Sydney about December 16."

Ag Basketball Five at Top of the League

When it comes to tossing anything from bulls to basketballs, jests ramble up toward the Top of the Hill and call on some of our stout and agile brethren. Thus far in the intercollege basketball league the College five is at the head of the list of eight teams, and have yet to lose a game. By beating the "gang" from the Civil Engineering College our team got a firm hold on first place, as the engineers had also been undefeated up to that time. Now Civil Engineering is second with Vet a close third.

Biology Department Will Have One of the Best Field Stations in the Country on the Former Renwick Estate

The University has recently acquired, by partial purchase and partly as the gift of Mrs. Herman Bergholtz, 20 acres of land lying in the Bergholtz tract or former Renwick Estate. The tract is located north of Percy Field, between Cayuga St. and the lake road, and extends to Cayuga Lake on the north. The University is in turn transferring the land to the College of Agriculture, and somewhat extensive plans have already been formed as to the use of the land. It will be converted into an up-to-date biological field station and aquatic park under the direction of the biology department.

The location is the best possible to be found in the country, combining the essentials of swamp, running stream, and a small portion of high, dry land. The high land will be used as a site for the field station laboratory with apparatus necessary for field study of birds, animals, and aquatic organisms. In the low area artificial ponds will be constructed for experiments in fish breeding and feeding. Running water furnished by Indian Spring will make an ideal place for trout.

Faculty Member Testifies Before House Committee

Congressional Agricultural In- vestigation Calls Professor James E. Boyle

One of our "agricultural economical" neighbors, Professor James E. Boyle, was called to Washington on January 14 to testify before the House Agricultural Committee. Testifying with Professor Boyle were several members of the Chicago Board of Trade, who appeared in opposition to legislation proposing regulation of the exchanges, and who declared the existence of future markets for speculation to be a necessity in the grain trade.

Present System Saves

Professor Boyle testified that prices for wheat are fixed by the law of supply and demand, and that prices for grain on the Chicago Board of Trade reflect, in a general way, the supply and demand factors, and meet the correct market test. The volume of future trade at Chicago was estimated at four times the actual grain production, on which was collected a toll of only one-quarter of a cent a bushel, which paid for the insurance future. Without future trade he estimated it would cost at least five cents a bushel to handle the grain of the country.

Preachers, lawyers, doctors, farmers, and other men of moderate means constitute a large percentage of the speculators, Professor Boyle said, and their elimination would be a calamity to the country.

There will also be an aviary for work with birds; the swamps, ponds, and marshes furnishing an ideal place to study them in their natural state. This work is to be in charge of Dr. A. A. Allen, ornithologist.

The tract is located near the site proposed for the City Park, so that developments will be made with a consideration for beauty as well as utility. Ornamental flower beds, lawns, and shrubbery will aid in this purpose.

The developments are to be carried out in accordance with the acts of the state legislature authorizing an appropriation of \$2,000,000 to the College of Agriculture, some of which money is to be spent for the new building of biological sciences with its various field stations. The cost of the proposed station at Renwick is estimated at \$15,000. The cost of the entire project is somewhat indefinite as no exact plans have been formulated. However, if the plans as outlined are carried thru, this could easily be made one of the best biological stations of its kind.



Courtesy Extension Service News

INDIAN RESERVATIONS REPRESENTED IN WINTER COURSES

Five of the six nations in the Iroquois confederacy have young folks here. Upper row, from left to right: J. Wesley Patterson, Tuscarora; Ira Charles, Cayuga; Russell Hill, Seneca; and David R. Hill, jr., Onondaga. Lower row: Harry Webster, Onelda; Verna Henry, Tuscarora; Beulah Jacobs, Onondaga; and Hamilton Mountpleasant, Tuscarora. Inez Blackchief, of the Tonawanda Senecas, had not arrived at the College when this picture was taken.

Columbia University Gives Agricultural Short Courses

It has been felt for some time that there are farmers in the bud drifting around the streets of New York City, and that all that is needed to start them racing back to the land is some sound and useful information on the practical hows and whys of farming. Hence, a series of six short courses in agriculture, planned for persons in the metropolitan districts who wish to study practical agriculture, and for farm beginners, has started at Columbia University. The courses, in which Columbia is collaborating with the New York State College of Agriculture, will be given on Friday and Saturday afternoons and evenings from January 7 to April 9.

Sheep-raising courses will be given by Mr. W. T. Grams; beekeeping, Professor G. H. Rea; poultry husbandry, Assistant Professor O. B. Kent and Instructors L. E. Weaver and R. C. Ogle; swine-raising, Assistant Professor R. B. Hinman; dairy industry, Assistant Professor C. H. Royce; and farm management, Doctor C. E. Ladd. Each topic will be discussed on the two days allotted to it.

Two New Professors Assume Duties on February 1

At its recent meeting the University Board of Trustees made two appointments to the faculty of the College of Agriculture and granted a sabbatic leave of absence for the second term of this year to Professor G. N. Lauman of the department of agricultural economics.

Doak B. Carrick was appointed professor of pomology from February 1. Professor Carrick received an A.B. degree at Wake Forest College, N. C., with the class of 1910, and he received his Ph.D. at Cornell in 1917. In 1916-17 he was assistant in pomology here. During the last three years he has been an investigator in the marketing of fruits and vegetables with the federal Bureau of Markets.

Arno H. Nehrling was elected assistant professor of floriculture for the rest of this year, from February 1. He is a graduate of the Shaw School of Botany at St. Louis, Mo., class of 1909. In 1916 he resigned the head professorship of floriculture in the Massachusetts Agricultural College to go into war work. Since the war he has been engaged in commercial floriculture at Crawfordsville, Ind.

Veterinary Conference Hears Famous Alumni Speak

The annual conference of New York State veterinarians held at the Veterinary College on January 20 and 21 brought to Ithaca as speakers some of the leaders in veterinary science, as well as a large number of good listeners. Among the speakers were Theobald Smith '81, director of the Rockefeller Institute at Princeton, who is considered the greatest pathologist living; Carl W. Gay, '01, professor of animal husbandry at Ohio State; R. W. Gannett, '05, secretary of the New York State Veterinary Examining Board; J. G. Willis, '06, chief veterinarian at Albany, and Dr. W. E. Brink, a

De Yen Twas Society Formed by Indians Here

Native Americans' Society Is Carrying on Active Program

A new society, De Yen Twas, has been organized among the Indian short course students of the College. It is distinctive in being without a doubt the first college society with active membership restricted to native Americans. The name, De Yen Twas, is a composite of the dialects of the Iroquois tribe, and means "Builders of Farms". The officers of De Yen Twas are: president, David Hill Jr., son of the chief of the Onondaga reservation; vice-president, Ira Charles, lineal descendant of the Great Logan of the Cayugas; secretary and treasurer, Inez Blackchief of the Tonawanda Senecas.

Splendid Future Ahead

The policy of the College is not the development of a peculiar type of farming for the Indian, but rather the blending of the best of his farming into the type of farming and the general policy and program of the farm bureau nearest his reservation. These students will return to their reservations and carry back the white man's methods of farming and homemaking. It is expected that they will return again next year and specialize in the work carried on most extensively in their section. As a result of two years' special work they will be fitted to return and be the leaders in agriculture among their people. Plans are under way to have 18 adult Indian farmers, three from each reservation, at the college for Farmers' Week.

A rather unique, yet successful scheme has been worked out for the short course students in the form of the Saturday afternoon "Pow Wow," a form of Round Table discussion. The purpose is to review the learning obtained during the week with its application to the scientific problems on the various reservations. The success being obtained is noteworthy.

Other state colleges are watching the scheme with interest, with the idea of trying similar projects. It is also hoped that the Indian students of other universities will form more De Yen Twas societies.

member of the first veterinary faculty at Cornell.

Another nationally known speaker was Wayne Dinsmore, secretary of the American Horse Association. Dr. A. S. Downing of the State Educational Department at Albany, and J. R. Mohler, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industries at Washington, were also present.

A new feature, and one highly successful, was the array of demonstrations in the judging of cattle and sheep, conducted by members of the animal husbandry faculty in collaboration with the Veterinary College faculty.

THE CAMPUS COUNTRYMAN

Devoted to Neighborhood Happenings at the Top of "The Hill"

Published on the first of each month during the school year by THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, Inc. Contributions should be in the hands of the Editor by the fifteenth of the month previous to the date of issue. Say what you want and sign it, indicating whether you want your real name used, or another one.

JACK FLEMIN', Editor

Vol. II February 1921

Passing a Good Thing Along

Unlike many good things, interest in an honor system has passed on from a few colleges to the University as a whole. Perhaps the folks in the College of Agriculture have no right to claim any credit for this business of passing a good thing along, since in a recent editorial the *Cornell Daily Sun* stated that this college was just at present striving to inaugurate an honor system. However, we'll forgive that slight, realizing to our own satisfaction, at least, that fourteen years under the honor system constitute a bit more than a present attempt at inauguration. Far be it from us to cause dissension at a time like this; we merely want the University community to know that we have tried out the system to some extent.

And so, we feel that the opinions coming from this part of the Hill, from both faculty and student body, should be considered in the light of an experience resulting from more than a recent stab at the thing. But wait a moment: be you all sure that the realization of a Cornell honor system is what we have been working and hoping for. Everyone is thoroly in with (rather than behind) the idea, confident that it is more than a trifling ripple in the easily changing seas of undergraduate sentiment.

However, Madame Discussion is well on her way thruout the neighborhood, so that it may not be necessary for us to dwell much longer on what may seem to be our favorite topic. Simply keep in mind these three words, suggested by a student here at Cornell who has done more than anyone else to make the honor system topic a live one, namely: while keeping the "system" part from predominating, create one that is *short, sharp and severe*. Effectiveness must result from such a scheme of things. And just as the system shall be

kept short, sharp, and severe, so shall the honor sentiment grow to be far reaching, penetrating, and ever present.

Just Folks

Having more than the usual amount of work to do the other morning, we took time out, ambled over to the main corridor in Roberts Hall, and stood in a corner to watch the folks go by. It happened to be just at the end of an hour, so that much material—very little that was immaterial, be assured—drifted by. The thing that seemed to strike us more than anything else was this: the unforced naturalness and the very evident lack of hypocrisy of those who are here to fit themselves for working with the farmer's problems.

Reasons are plentiful, but the safest and the one most apt to hit home is the obvious one, that the actual physical contact with the soil, and with man and beast out on the soil, makes for a wholesome thinking, for understanding the real worth in a man, and for casting aside the sham and the artificial as unfit. It is an appreciation worth dozens of lectures on philosophy and ethics. The study of philosophy and ethics may admittedly amplify and clarify that understanding, but rarely create it.

Perhaps this absence of the *blase* and the *we-live-only-to-exist* expression comes from the fairly definite idea of his future an agricultural college undergraduate has, as contrasted with the usual vagueness of future of the man getting a liberal and purely academic education. (This is not a destructive criticism of an Arts course; rather is it a statement of fundamentals which must and should be so.) For it is true with most of us in this college that our life work lies in either actual farming or in an occupation centered around the farm and the farmer. And one with this fixedness of purpose foremost has no room in his mental make-up for the *blase* and the *arid*.

Not Needed Here

A recent news item in one of the daily papers announced that at Penn State a new course in home economics is being started, one offering men students an opportunity to learn to cook, that fine art of "culinary" usually the supreme possession of women. Well, it must just be that the thought of bachelorhood is omnipresent at Penn State. Of course, folks, it isn't every university that has the kind of calorie chasers Cornell has.

A handbook on "True Politeness for Gentlemen," published in 1848, suggests that a gentleman should "go quietly thru the dance; let the gracefulness of your deportment be more obvious than the complexity of your step." Some of us could well absorb a few pointers from that handbook.

THIS 'ERE & THAT 'AIR

Someone commented interestingly on this column not so long ago, saying that it would be worthwhile provided it restrained its humor in whimsicality, and its bits of philosophy in homeliness. Well, (pardon us while we go down and shake up that darned furnace a bit) it's homely, anyhow.

The *Christian Science Monitor* (Boston, Mass.) commented very favorably on the announcement of courses in hotel management at Cornell and at the University of Illinois. The *Monitor* called it a mighty practical step. Ho, hum! It seems to us that more than a few college undergraduates (and graduates) first need a course on the management of themselves in a hotel.

Junior Week is fast approaching, the time when Cornell's social lions will roar in all their glory. (We were going to use some sort of a figure of speech about the lion's mane but it scarcely seemed a suitable simile. No Cornell lion would think of having his mane parted as crudely and unevenly as the lion of the jungle. Even as all Gaul was divided into exactly three parts, so must the distinctly Cornellian lion have his hair parted into precisely two equal sections.) Well, coming back to the burthen of our song—Junior Week, we suppose that many a doting son will gleefully anticipate the festivities; and, having partaken of the company of wine, woman, and song, will for many a week cherish the fondest of memories for those precious hours.

Certainly the publications department of this college is backing the Eighteenth Amendment. Just listen to this prohibition propaganda:

"How dry I am," said Tom Seed-Corn,
From morn till night from night till morn.

"John Farmer plucked me 'ere the frost
In which my many friends were lost.

My state of perfect desiccation
Is guarantee of germination;
I couldn't freeze if I should try—
O, ain't I glad I am so dry?"

—AGRICAPHS.

This same publications department sends out weekly shanks of HOMESpun YARN, of interest especially to housekeepers. Here's some advice concerning salads, illustrated by a quotation from Sidney Smith: "Let onion's atoms lurk within the bowl, and, scarce suspected, animate the whole."

It probably would have ruined the rhyme, but we think that for accuracy's sake Brother Smith might have tacked on the word "community."

E. D. II.

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Constance Talmadge

IN

"Search of a Sinner"

News Weekly

Thurs., Fri. Sat.

VAUDEVILLE

AND

"Its a Great Life"

All Star Cast

CLUB NOTES

Approximately 60 members were present at the regular meeting of the Round-Up Club held January 10. The somewhat arduous task of filling up the classes for the Students' Livestock Show in Farmers' Week and satisfying everybody took no small amount of diplomacy on the part of Chairman Barney, in charge of preparations for the show. Drawings for the animals in the respective classes were made and appointments scheduled for special instructions in fitting the various kinds of stock. The meeting was then adjourned to the judging pavilion, where a demonstration was given by neighbors Allen and Hinman on fitting dairy and beef cattle. Much enthusiasm was in evidence, all of which augurs well for a hotly contested competition for placings at the show in Farmers' Week.

At a gathering in the farm management building January 12, with Dr. Misner presiding, preliminary plans were made to form an Economics and Farm Management Club. H. S. Gabriel spoke on "Agricultural Conditions in England," and L. Spencer on "Agricultural Conditions in Germany." A committee consisting of P. V. Horn, L. Spencer, M. W. Fry, A. E. Thomas, J. Hendel and V. D. Drew was chosen to study other departmental club principles in the College and report on them at the following meeting on January 25. At this meeting Dr. Warren spoke on "Some of the Problems Confronting American Agriculture."

A meeting of the Jugatae Society was held on January 17, at which time Professor Needham and Mrs. Comstock spoke in memory of Miss Ada Georgia, a prominent member of the society who died the week before.

At a recent meeting of the Jugatae Society in Roberts 292 Mr. W. H. Brittain spoke on "Another Allen in the Land."

At their meeting on January 12 the Rice Poultry Club pledged united support to the honor system of the College. This club is especially for short course poultry students.

The Research Club spent a pleasant evening January 12 in the home economics building. Supper was served to forty members by the foods department. The Research Club is composed of faculty members of the College of Agriculture.

The Stone Club gave a party over in Dom Econ on January 13.

The Rice Poultry Club is fast acquiring fame in the art of bowling. Twice recently their speedy bowlers have defeated the folks from the Stone Club, winning the first game with 110 points to the good, and the second by over 300. And no doubt the Stone Club was hard to beat!

Host of Faculty Folks Attend Meeting of American Association for Advancement of Science

Cornell University was well represented at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held in Chicago during the week of December 27. The meeting was divided up into sections pertaining to the various subjects such as botany, plant breeding, plant pathology, pomology, and others. Each of these sections was a national meeting in itself and it was these meetings that the representatives from this college attended.

Professors Emerson, Myers, Hutchinson, Love, and Russell attended the meetings of the American Naturalists and the Agronomy Society. Doctors Emerson and Love and Professor Hutchinson gave papers before the Society.

Of the plant pathology department Professor Whetzel, Doctors Burkholder and Barrus, and Messrs. Boyd and Honey were the representatives. Professor Herrick and two graduate students, Mr. W. H. Brittain and Mr. R. L. Webster, attended the entomology meetings. Professor Herrick gave a paper on the codling moth. Of those attending the entomology meetings 26, or 10 per cent, were former Cornell graduates, proof conclusive that many of the leaders in this science are Cornell men.

Representing the botany department at the botanical meetings were Professors Reddick, Schramm, Wiegand, and Knudson; Assistant Professors Sharp, Curtis, and Eames; and instructors Wann and Randolph. Professors Knudson and Assistant Professors Curtis and Eames gave papers.

The pomology department was also represented at the meeting. Professors Rees, Heinicke, and Chandler were present to attend the sessions of the American Horticultural Society. Professor Chandler appeared on the program for a talk on fertilizers and small fruits.

WITH THE CHICKENS

The department of poultry husbandry has conducted several expeditions to the New York poultry markets. January 4-8 a trip was made by the regular students. They visited the New York merchantile exchange, live poultry wholesale trade, slaughter houses, refrigerator ware houses, egg wholesale trade, an egg-breaking plant, a bakery, the American Express claim department, railroad terminals, the Stock Produce Exchange, and wholesale groceries and chain stores.

The first week in January the winter course students also went traveling. They spent one day in the New York poultry market and three days inspecting poultry farms in Orange, Ulster, and Dutchess counties.

(Continued on page 6)

DOM ECON

Miss Rachel DeWolfe, a former student in the College of Architecture, has resigned a position in the interior decorating studios of the W. & J. Sloan Company of New York City to accept a one term appointment with the division of housing and design for the second semester.

Miss DeWolfe will do extension work on home and community surroundings. It is expected that she will give lectures on the planning and interior decoration of community buildings, rest rooms and home bureau offices. Miss DeWolfe will also prepare illustrative material that will form the basis for future work of this nature.

Professor Ellen Reynolds will do extension work during the second semester. Her special field is health and sanitation in the home.

Professor Martha Van Rensselaer, who has sabbatic leave of absence during the last half of 1920-21, will during that time be on the editorial board of the Delineator Magazine. She will reside in Ithaca.

A course in school lunches is being offered for the second semester to students in home economics that are preparing to teach. Miss Barnum, manager of the cafeteria, will give the course.

The Founder's Day banquet for the alumnae of Cornell University was held in the home economics building on January 11. The dinner was served by the cafeteria. Mrs. Georgia L. White presided as toastmistress, and talks were given by Professors Van Rensselaer and Comstock, Miss Clara Howard, and others.

Dickie Dom Econ's first Christmas party on December 18 brought much joy to Dickie as well as to his guests. Students living in the Lodge donned fancy dress in honor of the occasion, and with Ruth Newman as hostess, Ella Day as father, Lucy Maltby the grandmother, Clara Howell the grandfather, and Jane Spencer and Irene Zapf as Ima and Willie Dom Econ most everybody enjoyed everybody else.

All students who had lived in the Lodge this year were invited as Dickie's maiden aunts. Members of the faculty of the School of Home Economics were the other guests. Dickie's gifts were put on the Christmas tree and he received them as he sat in state under the tree. (Hardly a state of equilibrium, it is feared.)

For the first time in his young life Dickie was allowed to enter the dining room, and it was thought that he registered approval while his "family" and guests partook of the refreshments.

The costume shop in the home economics building has recently installed a power hemstitching machine. All of the equipment used

(Continued on page 6)



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With the Chickens

(Continued from page 5)

Miss M. Pulley, graduate student in poultry marketing spent one week in New York City studying the condition of New York State eggs as they come to the market.

The poultry department conducted the fifth annual poultry market trip January 20-22. A general invitation was extended to all men and women in the state. Poultry associations, farm bureaus, and other community organizations were especially urged to send delegates.

The poultry department is planning to run a demonstration train dealing with poultry breeding and marketing. It is expected that the train will run on the New York Central lines the three weeks following Farmers' Week.

FORESTRY

Professor Collingwood of the forestry department was in Vermont during the week of January 9, and while there gave a talk before the Vermont Maple Sugar Association. His talk had to do with the co-operative marketing of maple syrup and sugar, in conjunction with the syrup producers of New York State, the idea being to penetrate some of the western markets which have thus far not been entered on a large scale by these products.

Professors Recknagel and Hosmer attended the meetings of the New York State Forestry Association and the Society of American Foresters, New York section, both held in Albany on January 21. Professor Hosmer was chairman of the meetings.

At the second national conference of education in forestry held in New Haven during the latter part of December Professor Hosmer was appointed chairman of a committee to arrange the proceedings of the meeting in form for publication as a bulletin.

Professor W. I. Myers, L. J. Norton, and H. S. Gabriel attended the regular meeting of the American Economic Association at Atlantic City in December.

Professor W. I. Myers, Assistant Professor C. V. Noble, H. S. Gabriel and L. J. Norton attended the annual meeting of the Agricultural Economic Association held in Washington in January.

Professor A. R. Bechtel, recently of the botany department here, is now a professor of botany at Wabash College, Crawfordsville, O.

Professor A. F. Gustafson of the soils department has been spending the latter part of January on Long Island helping the farm bureau with the fertilizer-buying pool which has been organized there.

EXTENSION

Professor M. C. Burritt of the extension department spoke at the annual conference of the Kentucky farm bureau agents at Frankfort, Ky., on January 28 and 29. He then journeyed to Washington, D. C., for a meeting of all extension directors with E. T. Meredith, Secretary of Agriculture. On his return trip, Professor Burritt stopped at Utica, February 4, to attend the annual meeting of the New York State Grange.

At the annual meeting of the American Association of College News Bureaus held in St. Louis, December 20, Professor Bristow Adams was elected president for the ensuing year. The membership of the association is composed of a large number of institutions which maintain news services which in turn furnish information concerning college activities to the press. It is not restricted to any particular type of institution, but includes state supported and endowed universities and colleges. Professor Adams presented a paper at the conference on "Publicity: Its Uses and Disabuses."

Neighbor H. A. (Steve) Stevenson, a former editor of THE COUNTRYMAN and now Supervisor of Farm Study Courses, has written an extension bulletin (Number 41) on "Mail Study Courses in Agriculture." The cover page of this publication announces that these courses are exempted from tuition, are open all the year, and that one may begin at any time. Steve is bursting forth into print quite often these days, and no one seems to kick a bit.

The annual apple show conducted by the New York State Horticultural Society was held at Rochester the week of January 10. The pomology department sent a judging team consisting of R. C. Dikeman, J. B. Palmer, and M. F. Winchester. Professor R. W. Rees, besides attending the show and judging the fruit, gave a talk on "The Relation of the Central Packing Association to the New York State Apple Industry." Professors Heinicke and Chandler also spoke at one of the conferences.

In addition to the judging team, several regular and short course students attended the show as lookers-on.

Dr. W. E. Castle, professor of zoology at Harvard, is to give a talk here Farmers' Week. This should prove of interest to students interested in plant and animal breeding, since he is the writer of the text used in these courses.

Professor Sprague of the plant breeding department of Michigan Agricultural College was a visitor here at Cornell during the early part of January. He came to make a study of the methods used in potato breeding work at this station.

Dom Econ

(Continued from page 5)

in the shop is modern in every way and has been planned to give the best possible service to its patrons.

In addition to the director and assistant director of the costume shop, there are now three paid helpers working full time and three workers putting in part time, besides the students who are taking the work for credit.

Miss Alma Binzel, formerly Professor in the University of Minnesota, will give a series of lectures on child training and child psychology to seniors during the second semester.

Miss Binzel will also give a series of talks on child training during Farmers' Week.

Professor Annette J. Warner, who has been using her sabbatical leave for study in New York City, will return to Cornell for the second semester.

AN HUS

At the first sale under the auspices of the New York State Holstein-Friesian Breeders Association held at Rochester January 12 and 13, Glista Coreva, consigned from the University herd, sold for \$1225, the fifth highest price paid for any individual placed on the auctioneer's block. Considering that 154 animals were sold, the fact is significant that the college Holstein herd ranks well with other herds thruout the state. Glista Coreva is a combination of good type backed by production, and has a record to her credit of 34.08 pounds of butter in seven days. An eight-months-old bull calf, Clever Model Glista, was also consigned and sold for \$725, a very creditable price under present market conditions. The bull went to E. A. Powell of Syracuse; the cow was bought by a Massachusetts breeder.

Our animal husbandry neighbors are busy preparing some experimental evidence in the shape of pigs for Farmers' Week. Six pens of pigs will be on exhibit, all of them having been subjected to these experiments since the middle of January. Four pens will be used by Professor Hinman in trying different protein supplements with a basic ration; on another pen Dr. Maynard will try the effects of a cottonseed meal that is guaranteed to be free from any toxic effect; the sixth pen Dr. Knapp will use to develop the ideal farm carcass, and the best type will be contrasted with the unfavorable kind.

Professor H. A. Reuhe, head of the dairy department at Urbana, Illinois, is taking graduate work here for his Ph.D. degree. He is majoring in the dairy department.

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Breakfast, 9:00-10:00

Dinner, 12:30-1:30

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